Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS

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Stuffs Suitable for Walls, Draperies and Furniture.

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Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,

91 JOHN STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Old Empire, English and Colonial Furniture.

OLD DUTCH AND ITALIAN CARVED CHAIRS AND CHESTS.

Large Collection of Silver, Sheffield Plate, China, Bronzes, Empire Mantel Clocks. Fine Old Mirror and Tapestries.

—AT—

BURLINGHAM'S ART ROOMS,

83 MILL STREET.

FOR A

Spring Tonic and Blood Purifier

—TRY—

Powell's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla,

An excellent preparation

POWELL'S DRUG STORE,

PELHAM AND THAMES STREET.

ANDERSON—PERKINS.

Boston Heiress Becomes the Bride of a Well Known Diplomat.

BOSTON, June 10.—A wedding ceremony, the character of which placed it in rank as one of the grandest this city has ever seen, and which in point of wealth represented also was among the great weddings of the century in this country, was that whereby Mr. Lars Anderson, a well known member of the United States diplomatic corps at Rome, Italy, and Miss Isabelle Perkins of this city, heiress to $17,000,000, became husband and wife. The bride is daughter of Captain and Mrs. George H. Perkins. Captain Perkins is now a retired officer of the United States navy. Mrs. Perkins is a cousin of the wife of Congressman Charles F. Sprague, they being granddaughters of Millionaire Weld, whose millions they inherited.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. John Cuckson, in the Arlington Street church at noon. Among those present were some of the most wealthy and prominent members of society in nearly every large city of the United States, while those who participated in the ceremony as best man, maid of honor, bridesmaids and ushers represented wealth and social prominence consistent, beyond possibility of question, with the demands of the occasion.

The historic auditorium, with its ancient columns and box pews, under the skilled hands of florists and designers of highest repute presented a most beautiful appearance. Potted plants, majestic ferns and massive banks of cut flowers of every description were used in profusion. The bridal bell was one of the largest, if not the largest, ever constructed in Boston. It was composed of hundreds and hundreds of bridal roses, fringed with lilies of the valley and small white buds, and was suspended from the ceiling by strands of broad white satin sash ribbon. Each column of the church was wound with asparagus and dominosa vine, and great ropes of long stemmed roses, trained on asparagus vines, were suspended between the pillars and across the altar in endless profusion, and with great heaps of roses the front of the church resembled a dense garden. The reserved pews, comprising more than two-thirds of all in the church, were marked off by wide white satin ribbons, which at each pew were knotted to hold in place a cluster of white roses.

When the hour for the performance of the ceremony arrived, the organ broke into the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March and the bridal party entered. Preceded by ushers and bridesmaids and the maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, sister of the groom, Miss Perkins proceeded to the altar leaning upon the arm of her father. Two lads dressed as sixteenth century pages followed the bride as train bearers. As the bride neared the head of the broad aisle Mr. Anderson, who was accompanied by Charles Francis Adams, 2d, as best man, advanced and meeting Miss Perkins beneath the floral bell they stood together before the clergyman. The words of the Protestant Episcopal ceremony were spoken with solemn impressiveness and the man and woman were pronounced husband and wife.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party proceeded to the Perkins home on Commonwealth avenue, where the wedding breakfast was served upon a temporary balcony, built in the rear of the mansion. If the decorations in the church were beautiful, those at the house were surpassingly so. All that could be accomplished with flowers, arranged by the most artistic taste, seemed to have been done. The breakfast tables in point of floral decorations were most simple. Tall, slender vases, fashioned like Greek lecythi, held long-stemmed roses, and lilies of the valley were heaped in shallow vessels. In the drawing room were the tables holding the great number of presents. In a rear room adjoining the balcony an orchestra discoursed sweet music during the breakfast, following which a reception was held, and later the couple departed for New York en route for Europe and the far East.

The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor Gray, Miss Susan Dalton, Miss Theodora Knight and Miss Bessie Seabury. The gowns of the bride and the bridesmaids were exquisite creations of Worth, Doucet and Paxon. The bride's gown was composed of heavy cream satin, lined throughout with taffeta silk. The seams were outlined from waist to hem with orange blossoms, and the corsage with a surplice effect of fluffy trimmings of tulle.

WHEN THE CHILDREN

Admire our carpets you can depend upon it they are very handsome indeed. The youthful eye is very critical. Our carpets are as fine as any that can be purchased. Our assortment will help you in selecting patterns that will please. Our prices are equally reasonable. Don't forget that wool and other carpets will cost you more in the fall. Look through our carpet department before you do your purchasing.

STRAW MATTING.

GREAT VARIETY. SMALL PRICES.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

Views 5 Cents Each.

Eight different views of the Beach (three surf views), Zabriskie Church and Interior, Jewish Cemetery and Synagogue, State House, Redwood Library, Negro Head, Perry Statues (on Washington square and Touro Park), Bridge at Rough Point, Bath Road and Beach, Washington Square, Forty Steps, Thames Street, Bellevue Avenue, Ray Street, Lovers' Lane, Statue of Channing (Touro Park), Ocean House, Boyd's Mill (Portsmouth), Purgatory, N. Y. Yacht Club, Marble Palace, Trinity Church and Interior, Dumplings, State Armory, Cliff Walk, Steamer Priscilla, view of Newport, Spouting Rock (instantaneous, taken during a storm), Cottages—Vanderbilt's, New Breakers, Geet's, etc.

WE MOUNT THESE for 1 cent more. These are fine views, and negatives all made this season. You want to know about them, even if you don't want to buy now.

CRANDALL'S MUSIC STORE.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER'S,

Headquarters for Coggeshall Farm Products.

The Finest R. I. Spring Lamb, Chicks, Ducklings, Etc., in the City.

SIGNATURES FORGED.

Abington Banks Seeking to Recover from Endorsers of Notes.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 10.—Following the lead of the Rockland Savings Bank in attaching the property of John J. Whipple, Wallace C. Flagg, Fred P. Richmond and William H. Savage, to recover the amount of notes bearing their name, the banks in Abington today placed attachments on the property of these gentlemen to recover $7,500. This amount, they claim, is the total of several notes purporting to be endorsed by the gentlemen named, but on which they claim the signatures were forged by Henry P. Richmond, now serving a term of three years' imprisonment for the crime. It is the duty of the banks in this case to prove that the signatures are genuine. A large number of notes was sent through the different banks in this section, on all of which it is claimed the signatures were forgeries.

SCHOONERS STRANDED.

Driven Ashore in the Fog on the Massachusetts Coast.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., June 10.—The St. John schooner Walter Miller, from St. John, New Brunswick, with a cargo of lumber for New York, went ashore at Nauset inlet, south of Nauset life saving station, at 1 o'clock this morning. Captain Bearse and a volunteer crew started to take off the crew of the schooner at daylight. The vessel lies in a dangerous position, but if the wind shifts to westerly it is thought she may be saved. However, the strong easterly winds and dense fog which have prevailed for the past twenty-four hours show no signs of change, and the rough sea threatens to break the schooner in pieces. She is full of water.

British schooner, A. G. Meisler, Captain McKinner, of Halifax, with a cargo of laths for New York, is ashore two miles south of Cahoon's Hollow station. Her crew safely landed with assistance from shore at 9 o'clock, but the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. She is about one hundred tons' burden, and her keel is washing out. The value of her cargo was $2,000.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Traffic on the Stonington Road Delayed by a Wrecked Berry Train.

STONINGTON, Conn., June 10.—A delay of several hours to traffic on the Stonington division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was caused by a slight railroad wreck here at 9:30 last night. An extra "berry" freight, eastbound, had reached the tower at Stonington Junction, when the engine ran through the interlocking switches and jumped the track. Three cars went with it, and the switches, which are complicated at this point, were badly damaged. No one was hurt, and the property damaged was not great. The tracks were not cleared until 4 o'clock this morning, however, and about a dozen trains were held up. Today travel is proceeding as usual.

IN THE LARGEST OUTPUT THE MORE STABLE PROFITS.

It may be objected, perhaps, that it is not large capital but machinery that has tended to lower prices. Large capital provides adequate machinery, and it is only large capital that can keep up with the necessary improvements in machinery, and always secure the best. I have already shown the enormous rise in wages during the period of this consolidation of capital. Do the large concerns pay a lower rate than the small? Does the Traction Company of New York pay its employes less than the old lines of horse cars? Does the department store pay lower salaries than the small store pays? Does the workingman in the various branches of industry that supply the department store receive a lesser rate for his work than when he is supplying the separate establishments? Does the press pay less for printing and for composition than when the journals were smaller? The most casual examination will show that there is not a single one of these various branches of industry where the tendency in wages has not been upwards since their expansion and the consequent fall in the price of their commodities. To be sure, just recently this upward tendency of wages has been checked by business depression. But I will venture to say the cuts in wages in the small concerns have been more excessive and of more general occurrence than in the large concerns—for the very sufficient reason that their smaller reserves of capital have made such cuts a matter of greater necessity. I will venture another assertion, too, that the workingman's wages just recently have not suffered a decline in equal ratio to the contraction of the profits of the employer in the industry in which he is engaged. On the contrary, so far from the large concerns paying a smaller rate of wages the tendency would be for them to pay higher.

In the largest output are the largest and most stable profits. That concern enjoying the best profits can best afford to pay good wages; and it will, in the long run, do so, because it is a matter of policy to keep its workmen satisfied, and the large concern is best able to maintain this policy.—[Hon. Lloyd Bryce, in North American Review.

Second Edition.

WASHOUTS AND WRECKS

Heavy Rainfall in Northern New England.

Railroad Traffic Interrupted in New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 10.—The heavy rainfall of the past twenty-four hours has worked havoc with railroad travel in New Hampshire. Reports received early this morning state that trains on the Concord and Eastern divisions and the Portsmouth branch of the Boston & Maine railroad are stalled. A bad landslide occurred on the Concord division, and the track on the Portsmouth branch is badly washed. Reports from Exeter, where a disastrous freight wreck occurred early this morning on the Western division of the Boston & Maine road, state that four men were killed and several injured. A freight train was also wrecked this morning near South Seabrook, on the Eastern division of the same road. A despatch from there says ten cars and the locomotive ran into a washout and went over the embankment. As far as known, no one was killed. Several washouts have occurred in northern New Hampshire, and express trains are from two to four hours behind.

Heavy rains have prevailed during the past forty eight hours. The rainfall during that time has been more than two inches, making a total for June of 3.36 inches. All streams are rising rapidly, the Merrimac river showing a rise of six inches in twenty-four hours. Thus far no serious washouts on the line of railroads in this vicinity are reported, though the train over the Canadian Pacific was held up more than three hours by washouts on the railway line in the north country.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., June 10.—For the past thirty-six hours the rain fall in this section has been continuous. The Connecticut river has risen several feet and all its small tributaries are badly swollen. The highways are badly washed out and a boom just north of here, containing 12,000,000 feet of logs belonging to the Vandyke drive, burst this morning. There are 40,000,000 feet north of this boom belonging to the same drive. Unless the boom at Turner's Falls, Mass., holds a large part of the drive will go on toward the sea. Two trestles were washed out on the Rutland railroad last night, one at Chester and one at Rockingham, and it is thought travel will not be resumed for two or three days.

DOVER, N. H., June 10.—The Cocheco river at this point has risen four feet since yesterday as a result of the furious storm of last night, and is as high now, with the exception of the ice, as it was at the time of the flood of March 1, 1897. Seven inches of water fell here in twelve hours. On the Dover & Portsmouth branch of the Boston & Maine road several washouts of varying dimensions have stopped all traffic. The first train from Portsmouth, arriving here at 5:05, was saved from being wrecked by the discovery of two small but dangerous washouts under the track. Washouts at several points on the Dover & Winnipiseogee have stopped all traffic through the Western and Northern divisions. No fatalities have so far been reported, excepting at Exeter.

The Cocheco mills are shut down on account of floods consequent upon the overflowing of the dam.

ROCHESTER, N. H., June 10.—A washout has occurred on the Portland & Rochester railroad at East Rochester, and train No 5 is stalled near that station.

SPRINGVALE, Me., June 10.—The water in the Mousam river has risen three feet since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The heavy rains have washed out roads and small bridges in several districts. Rain continues to fall here this morning, and further floods are probable. Trains are behind time on the Portland & Rochester road.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 10.—The heavy rain of Tuesday night and yesterday has caused a twelve-foot freshet in the Mohawk river. Hundreds of acres of recently planted lands are submerged, and the crops of broom corn, potatoes, hay and rye are ruined. The losses through the entire valley will be very heavy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10.—Special despatches to the Union from the towns along the Connecticut river indicate that much damage is being done by the flood. The boom at Turner's Falls, Mass., broke at 4:30 o'clock this morning. There were about 30,000,000 feet of logs. There is no way of stopping this boom or the one that broke at Bellows Falls, Vt., until they reach Mount Tom, near Northampton. The dam of the Warner Manufacturing Company at Greenfield broke this morning. It was built of solid rock and was fifty feet long and twelve feet high. A portion of the dam of Eddy & Son also gave way. At Charlemont, the saw mill dam owned by H. T. Ford went out this morning.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 10.—The severe rain storm which prevailed last night caused considerable damage to this city on account of washouts. Private individuals also suffer. Dry goods to the amount of $5,000 were ruined in the store of A. W. Stearns, by water leaking through the roof of the building. Gately & O'Gorman, furniture dealers, sustained a loss of $3,000 in a similar manner.

AMESBURY, Mass., June 10.—One of the most severe rainstorms ever known in this section prevailed during the night, and the freshets resulting have caused a large amount of damage. Clark's pond and Cherry brook have overflowed, making the streets in the near vicinity almost impassable. The dam at the Rochester mill overflowed, flooding the adjacent territory and putting the first floors of many carriage factories under water. The Briggs Carriage Company has been obliged to close its factory on this account. Reports from neighboring country towns say that the roads there are utterly impassable, and the freshet is the worst known. There are a great many cave-ins, and the total damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

LACONIA, N. H., June 10.—The violent storm resulted in considerable damage in this section. The lakes and streams are up to the usual level of a genuine spring freshet this morning, and highways and railways are washed and crops damaged.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 10.—The storm last night and this morning did some damage here. The Merrimac river is considerably swollen. The rain damaged about one hundred graves in Highland cemetery, and flooded many cellars. A tent and flying horses at Riverside park were demolished.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The Merrimac is bank-full at this point and the heavy rains are now sending the stream up about a foot an hour. There is no immediate danger from the flood in this direction, though the high water is proving troublesome to the manufacturers along the banks. At Penacook Lake, the reservoir of Concord's water supply, the situation is very serious. The surface of the lake is more than a foot higher than it ever was before, and is within a few inches of the highest level to which the outlet can be guarded. The overflow is already considerable and the roads a West Concord are badly gutted.

Trains Wrecked and Stalled.

SEABROOKE, N. H., June 10.—A bad freight wreck, due to a washout on the Eastern division of the Boston & Maine railroad, occurred about a quarter of a mile north of Seabrooke station at 2:10 this morning. Train No. 253, drawn by engine 577, in charge of Conductor George Lightbody, ran into the washout, and the engine and eleven cars were overturned down the embankment. Three cars were smashed to splinters, and the others badly damaged. Three cars now lie directly across the tracks, and it is doubtful if trains can pass in either direction until night. A wrecking train is on the scene, and at 9 o'clock had succeeded in replacing the engine upon the rails. Transfers of passengers are now being made on each side of the wreck. It is considered a miracle that no one was killed or injured. The only deaths resulting from the wreck are those of two cows, who were in a box car. The total damage will probably amount to about $2,000.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., June 10.—Traffic on the Rollinsford branch of the Boston & Maine railroad was stalled today by the derailment of a train at Crockett's crossing by a washout, at 5:50 this morning. There were twelve passengers aboard, none of whom were injured. The loss to rolling stock will reach several hundred dollars.

EXETER, N. H., June 10.—The most serious freight wreck on the Boston & Maine railroad in many months occurred on the Western division at a quarter of a mile east of this station, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Train No. 600, known as the Portland and Boston through night freight, ran into a washout at Fernald's culvert. The locomotive and seven cars were demolished, and three men were killed. The dead are: Charles Rankin, engineer, of Portland; A. C. Young, brakeman, Portland; Albert Chandler, brakeman, Portland. Daniel King, the fireman, was badly burned and otherwise injured in the wreck. He is at the Cottage hospital here. It is thought the chances are good for his recovery.

The train was a heavy one, consisting of twenty cars, and was about half an hour behind time. It was speeding along at a good rate, and the engineer apparently had no warning of a washout ahead. Those who were in the rear of the train were suddenly thrown by a violent shock, and the cars came to a complete standstill. The locomotive left the rails, which for a distance of twenty feet had been undermined by the swollen streams beneath the culvert, and the engine and seven heavily laden freight cars went over a forty-foot embankment. The engine and cars and contents of the latter were practically ruined.

The engineer and two brakemen, who were on the front portion of the train, were dead when found some time later. They had no chance to jump, and were caught in the wreckage. The fireman, Daniel King, went down nearly the entire distance with the engine, and was badly burned and scalded. Twelve freight cars and the caboose remained on the rails, and, beyond a severe shaking up, Conductor Eugene Thurston and the third brakeman, Edward Clarke, were not injured.

An inspection of the wreck this forenoon shows that the water in the culvert, swollen to a good-sized stream by the heavy rains, had washed away the embankment and roadbed for a distance of twenty feet, leaving the rails held practically only by the fish plates. The road is completely blocked, and traffic will hardly be resumed before late this afternoon. All trains are stalled, and the tie-up is more complete owing to a wreck on the Eastern division, near Seabrooke. Passengers are being carried in barges around the scene of the accident, a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

Wrecking trains from Portland and Lawrence have been here since daylight, and several gangs of workmen are clearing away the debris and filling in the roadbed. The loss to the road is very heavy, and will probably reach $20,000.

Many of the cars were laden with cotton good from Biddeford mills. The locomotive at noon was still in the stream at the foot of the embankment. Engineer Rankin leaves a widow and four children, and Brakeman Young leaves a widow.

Rains and Floods in a Russian Province.

SEBASTOPOL, June 10.—Advices from Simferopol, capital of the province of Taurida, say that torrential rains have fallen in that district, inundating a portion of the province. Many persons have been drowned, the rivers are overflowing and ruining the crops and the damage to the wheat crop is enormous. Drought prevails in northern Taurida.

HALL & LYON CO., DRUGGISTS.

If you want to buy at the lowest prices in Providence, come; no use to shop in a dozen places.

That's our business: best goods and service; and prices as low as they can be.

Liveries. Stable Clothes.

Whipcords and Bedfords in imported and best domestic fabrics. Correct Liveries of all kinds properly made.

COMMERFORD,

TAILOR,

230 Thames St., Casanova Building.

ENAMEL BEDSTEADS,

With Springs, from $5.50 up.

Rattan Chairs

And ROCKERS, from $1.25 up.

Turkish Rugs, 9x12, $30 each.

Smyrna Rugs, 9x12, $16 each.

Straw Matting from 10c. a yard up.

Gustave Hamilton, Over 204 Thames St.

E. W. LAWTON'S CARPET ROOM.

THE NEW CLIFFS HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

A number of private cottages, newly furnished, with hotel service and board.

FOR TERMS AND CIRCULARS ADDRESS

LOUIS P. ROBERTS,

Newport, R. I.

We fit your mind as well as your body.

Money refunded for the asking.

We alter your clothes the same as your tailor.

We hold our salesmen personally responsible that a good fitting suit of clothes is given you.

If you have a complaint to make, let us hear from you.

Twelve dollars will buy one of those latest shades of brown cheviots.

Negligee shirts are ready—different from last year's; they fit better.

New things in fancy vests.

Your money back if you want it.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

Men's and Boys' Outfitters,

208 THAMES STREET, 208.

BROWN'S MARKET.

EDWARD A. BROWN,

274 Thames Street.

The Robinson,

CATHERINE STREET,

Will open for the season 1897, Saturday, April 10.

MRS. M. J. ROBINSON, Owner and Manager.

THE BEE HIVE.

SEASONABLE GOODS AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

Shirt Waists in beautiful styles at 75c., 98c., $1.25 and $1.50.

Lawn Wrappers, with double pointed yokes, new patterns in pink, blue, nile and lavender, well worth $1.25, at 98c. each.

Down Pillows, filled with pure white down and very full, 16 inch 62c., 18 inch 75c., 20 inch 95c., 22 inch $1.20, 24 inch $1.50. Good quality of a cheaper grade, 18 inch 45c., 20 inch 65c., 22 inch 75c.

Gold Drapery Cloth in new and pretty designs at 12 1-2c. a yard.

Pure Silk Gloves with double finger tips, in black and colors, at 50c. a pair.

Men's Cheviot Shirts, excellent quality and full sizes, in dark and light shades, at 45c. each.

Men's Cambric Dress Shirts in pretty designs and colorings, with collars attached and detached, at 48c. each.

Mohair Dress Skirts, full width and well made, at $1.69 and $1.95 each.

Leather Belts in all colors at 25c., 37c. and 50c.

Hemstitched Dress Lawn at 15c., 17c. and 23c. a yard.

Children's Hats, new styles, at 75c., 98c. and $1.25.

Corn Laces, a large variety, at 12 1-2c., 15c., 20c. and 25c. a yard.

Lawn Dressing Sacques, in red, blue, pink and lavender, at 59c., 98c. and $1.37.

Veilings of all kinds at special low prices.

Store open Monday evenings.

7th JUNE, 1897.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We are closing out our Newport business entirely, and will open an importing office in New York City for raw materials, wool, hides, silk, gums, opium, etc.

KAZANJIAN & CO., KAZANJIAN BUILDING.

GREAT BARGAINS.

This Morning's News.

MAY MEAN RETALIATION.

Proposed Protest Against Exclusion of American Cattle.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A Washington special to the Herald says: The administration has outlined an important policy to be pursued with regard to the controversies existing between this government and Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium, as a result of the action of the latter countries in excluding American cattle and dressed beef. This policy contemplates the submission of an earnest and joint protest by the diplomatic representatives of the United States in London, Berlin, Paris and Brussels, and subsequent co-operation, having for its object the revocation of the discriminating regulations which the four nations have imposed on American cattle and beef. Ambassadors Hay, Porter and White have each received instructions to confer with each other and with Bellamy Storer, minister to Belgium, for the purpose of taking united action in this matter.

Mr. Storer was at the State Department yesterday receiving his final instructions before he sails for his post. His instructions contemplate the renewal of negotiations with the Belgian government with a view to securing removal of the present restrictions. The exclusion of American cattle and beef by the European governments, they assert, is not based upon any intention to discriminate against the United States, but is due to the presence of disease in the animals. This claim has been ridiculed again and again by the Department of Agriculture, and, in the case of France, Mr. Cleveland directed retaliation.

Ambassador Hay's efforts will be exerted in the direction of securing the repeal of the English law requiring the slaughter at the port of debarkation of cattle imported from the United States. It will be the duty of Ambassador White to obtain a revocation of the decree issued by the German government forbidding the importation of live cattle and dressed beef from the United States. If France will repeal her discriminatory decree, Ambassador Porter has been instructed to inform her that restrictions imposed by the United States upon French cattle will be removed. In case the protest made by the four diplomats is not effective, retaliatory measures may be adopted by the United States in the case of all the governments concerned.

TURKEY AND THESSALY.

Porte Will Strongly Resist the Retrocession of the Province.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—It is expected that strong pressure will be needed to overcome the resistance of the Turkish government to the retrocession of Thessaly. Reports that Great Britain is opposing on religious grounds Turkey's retention of Thessaly are being circulated here with the view of exciting Mussulman fanaticism. The powers contend that, as they guarantee the integrity of Turkey, the latter must respect the integrity of others.

In a memorandum submitted to the Turkish government the powers propose that the crests of the mountains on the Greek frontier be occupied by Turkish instead of Greek troops, and also that the indemnity be in proportion to the resources of Greece. It is further proposed to modify the capitulations or special privileges enjoyed by Greek subjects in Turkey, with the view of abolishing certain abuses which have been the subject of complaint upon the part of the Turks. The two latter questions will be entrusted to a commission of experts, and the delimiting of the frontier will be executed by an international military commission. It now rests with the Turkish government as to whether peace will conclude speedily or not, and it is believed the sultan will resist as long as possible.

ATHENS, June 9.—It is alleged that Tewfik Pasha, at Saturday's meeting of the council of ministers, announced that the Sheik ul Islam has issued a fetva, declaring that territory once acquired by the sacrifice of Ottoman blood cannot, under the Ottoman law, be surrendered. In addition to this report comes the rumor that Bulgaria has made an informal demand that Macedonia, with the exception of the province of Adrianople, shall be formed into an autonomous administration.

USED DYNAMITE.

Train Leaving Havana Blown Up by Insurgents.

HAVANA, via Key West, June 9.—The passenger train which leaves Havana for Matanzas daily at 6 a. m. was dynamited this morning about twelve miles from the city by a party of insurgents. According to the official account the object was plunder, as about $6,000 was in the express car. Both engineers, one fireman, one conductor and seven soldiers were killed, and three passengers were severely injured, while thirty-three suffered more or less serious bruises.

Simultaneous with the explosions the insurgents opened fire on the train, seriously wounding a captain. The two trains were dynamited with electric machines and bombs placed in a culvert at the curve. The body of an insurgent was found lying near the wire communicating with the bombs. It is supposed that he was killed by the shock. The military escort of the train quickly re-formed and opened fire on the insurgents, who had advanced toward the cars, and drove them off.

FIVE HUNDRED PERISHED.

Storm on the Fishing Banks Off the Coast of China.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 9.—Meagre particulars were brought by the Empress of Japan of a disaster which befell the fishermen of Chusan archipelago, off the coast of China. May 6, when most of the fishing boats were out on the fishing banks, a terrific gale sprang up. Of the several hundred boats out at the time, very few returned, and it is estimated that some five hundred men lost their lives.

The storm was one of those sudden ones for which the coast of China is noted, and the fishermen had no chance to seek shelter. Their light boats were smashed, and they were left to fight a hopeless battle with the merciless waves.

The storm swept over the entire archipelago, which extends across the mouth of Hanchow bay, on the eastern coast of China. Several large junks were lost, in which scores perished.

RETENTION OF CANOVAS.

Queen Regent Refused to Listen to Her Councillors.

LONDON, June 9.—It is beginning to appear that the queen regent of Spain, in her retention of the Canovas cabinet, overrode her councillors rather than followed their advice. Campos and the other marshals whom she summoned frankly urged a change in the ministry that would tend to a more liberal policy in Cuba, and that would ultimately bring about the recall of Weyler. Even Sagasta himself is said to have given similar counsel, and to have suggested that a Liberal ministry could give greater assurance of a sincere application of the projected administrative reforms in Cuba, and could better Spanish relations with the United States. In view of this advice from men whom she was supposed to trust, the queen regent's final action is held in Madrid to need explanation.

Steamer Dauntless and Her Men Free.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from the United States attorney at Key West, Fla., stating that all of the men found on the suspected filibuster Dauntless when she was captured by cruiser Marblehead a few days ago have been released by the commission before whom they were examined. The attorney also says that he cannot hold the Dauntless on the available evidence, and unless he is instructed to the contrary, she also will be released.

A Cold Wave Coming.

NEW YORK, June 9.—It was as cold today as the coldest June day on the records of the weather bureau, and probably, on an average, colder. Forecaster Dunn said this morning that there was no seasonable weather in sight, because a cold wave was on its way from the West, and there was frost in some places last night. He promised, though, that the rain would cease tomorrow, although the northeast winds would continue and it would still be cold. The temperature here at 5 o'clock this morning was 52 degrees, the same as the lowest temperature on record here for June, which was in 1865.

TO BE HELD HERE NEXT YEAR.

Business of the Diocesan Convention of Protestant Episcopal Churches.

The session of the diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal churches of Rhode Island was continued yesterday, and an adjournment taken until Tuesday, June 22, when at 12 o'clock the election of a bishop coadjutor will be in order.

The committee on canons reported a change recommended in canon 12, fixing the salary of the bishop's coadjutor at $5,000 per annum, and providing for the payment of his traveling expenses from the treasury of the diocese. The committee also reported minor changes in the canons.

The chair appointed Rev. Messrs. Tompkins, Magill and Fiske a special committee on canons 14, 15 and 16, to report at the convention next year.

The committee on the place of meeting of the next annual convention reported that invitations had been received from St. Andrew's Industrial School at Barrington, St. John's Church in Providence, Trinity Church of Newport, and Emmanuel Church, Newport. The chairman of the committee suggested that, as next year would be the two hundredth anniversary of Trinity Church, Newport, it would be a fitting celebration of the event to hold the next annual convention at that place. The suggestion was made a motion and passed.

The next order of business was action with reference to the bishop's request for the appointment of a coadjutor. The bishop's request was re-read, together with the two notes of June 6 and 7 to Archdeacon W. P. Tucker, and also a resolution of the standing committee, expressing profound regret at the bishop's disability.

Colonel R. H. I. Goddard offered a resolution that when the convention adjourned, it should adjourn to 9:30 o'clock June 22.

Dr. Magill presented a resolution for the convention to assemble Tuesday, October 5, and later offered an amendment to Colonel Goddard's resolution, calling the adjourned meeting for Tuesday, October 5, which was lost.

R. H. I. Goddard's original resolution, setting the date for the adjourned meeting of the convention for Tuesday, June 22, with a change of time to 10:30 o'clock, was again presented. After a vote was passed to have Holy Communion celebrated on that date at 10 o'clock, the resolution was adopted.

John W. Angell was re-elected treasurer of the convention; Rev. F. B. Cole was elected registrar, Rev. C. Dana a member of the committee on Christian education, F. E. Richmond re-elected to the board of audit and finance, Charles Morris Smith to the board of trustees of the episcopal fund, J. L. Pierce to the board of trustees of churches and glebes and S. R. Dorrance to the board of general trustees. In accordance with the new cannon adopted in the morning, the members of the committee on the board of relief for widows and orphans were elected anew and comprised the old committee, as follows: C. T. Dorrance, John P. Campbell, R. H. I. Goddard.

Rev. C. A. L. Richards, Rev. Emery H. Porter, Rev. Daniel Henshaw, Rev. George McK. Fiske, John Nicholas Brown, Rathbone Gardner, D. L. D. Granger and John H. Stiness were elected members of the standing committee, and Rev. E. H. Porter and James A. Greene, members of the board of management.

R. H. I. Goddard offered a resolution appointing a committee to determine the methods to be followed in the election of the coadjutor. This was adopted, and the chairman appointed Rev. C. A. L. Richards, Rev. F. Bassett, Rev. G. L. Locke and William Goddard as the committee.

The chair appointed on the committee to tender resolutions of regret to the bishop, Rev. Mr. Gilliat, Rev. Mr. Locke and William Goddard.

After closing devotional exercises the convention adjourned to 10 a. m. Tuesday, June 22, at the Church of the Redeemer, when the session will be devoted entirely to the election of a bishop coadjutor.

THE GYPSY MOTH DOOMED.

Massachusetts is, it seems, to be rid of the gypsy moth. The extermination is under way, and, with vigilance, liberal appropriations and scientific methods, it is believed that the end of the long battle is in sight. It is almost thirty years since Leopold Trouvelot, a French naturalist, brought the pest to this country for purposes of scientific experiment. Some of the moths escaped, and a hint of the harm they might do was recognized in 1870 by Professor C. V. Riley, who called attention to the rapid increase of the pest in New England. The history of the gypsy moth is thus told in the New York Herald:

The real history of the gypsy moth and the battle for its extermination began in 1889. Hundreds of thousands appeared in localities where they had never been seen before and destroyed every green thing they touched. In 1890 the first gypsy moth commission was appointed by Governor Brackett. Its first estimate of the infested district was a tract about a mile square, and $25,000 was appropriated. In May it reported that the district was sixteen times as large as it had supposed and received $25,000 more. Eighty-nine men were employed on the trees, and special police were appointed to patrol the roads and disinfect carriages, so that they would not spread the pest to other points. The matter was finally placed in the hands of the state board of agriculture. In 1891, and laws were made governing the action of citizens in infested districts, and $50,000 more was appropriated. This was followed in 1892 by an appropriation of $75,000. The moth was not discovered in any new towns in 1892. This was encouraging, but it was clear that the only way to exterminate it was to put an army of men in the field for several years. The board asked for $165,000 and was given $100,000, and $100,000 more was asked from Congress. This sum was advanced in 1894 and $150,000 in 1895, and up to the present time almost $700,000 has been used. This year for the first time sees a decided decrease in the amount of money required.

In defending its calls for continued liberal appropriation the board of agriculture pointed out that Massachusetts had $2,500,000,000 of taxable property on which to levy $200,000 a year, and that a man with property worth $5,000 would in that case have to pay only about forty cents a year, a sum which, compared with the incalculable damage the moth might do if not exterminated, is insignificant. The encouraging reports this year have reassured the many scientists who have seen in this little moth tremendous possibilities for damage to the whole United States.

The moth eats everything that grows, except the tobacco leaves. Professor Howard is to investigate the matter further this summer for the national secretary of agriculture, and if his report is satisfactory the burden of the work may be taken up by the national government. If pursued carefully, Professor Fernald says, the war against the moth may be completed within the first decade of the twentieth century, so that nothing but future importation need be feared.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

June 10.

1652—The first mint in America began to coin.

1672—Peter the Great of Russia born near Moscow; died Feb. 8, 1725.

1801—The United States entered on a war with Tripoli; Tripoli instituted the war on May 10, 1801, by cutting down the flagstaff of the American consulate.

1810—Mathew Simpson, distinguished Methodist clergyman and bishop, born in Ohio; died 1884.

1873—Khiva taken by the Russians.

1891—Professor David Burnett Scott of the College of the City of New York died in New York city; born 1822. Louis Green, the last slave sold on New Haven green, died in New Haven; born 1799.

1895—William Steinhart, a pioneer merchant of California, died in San Francisco; born 1830.

SCROFULA CURED

E. C. Caswell of Brockport, N. Y., says: "I was terribly afflicted with scrofula, and had lost all hope of being cured. A friend advised me to take

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

which I did with great benefit, and I recommend it to others." It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and cures constipation, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Our regular customers will find these pianos ready at short notice.

New customers will have a fine stock to select from for the summer season.

JOHN ROGERS,
210 THAMES STREET.

Piano Tuning.

RALPH WOOD,
Rogers's Music Store, 210 Thames St.

Pianos to Rent.

A fine lot of upright pianos to rent for the following prices, said prices to include all expenses of moving and tuning:

1 month, $20. 2 months, $30.
3 months, $40.
4 months, or for the season, $50.

John Vars, 126 Thames Street.

FISCHER ESTABLISHED 1840, PIANOS RENOWNED FOR TONE & DURABILITY

The wonderful popularity enjoyed by the

FISCHER PIANO

For the past FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS without a parallel in the history of the piano world. During this period over

100,000

Pianos have been manufactured by this firm.

Grand and Upright Pianos

In rare woods and chaste designs. Write for illustrated catalogue.

J. & C. FISCHER,
33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York.
—on—
MANN & ECCLES,
29 Mathewson Street, Providence, R. I.

EDWARD P. MARSH,
Undertaker and Embalmer
101 Thames Street.

RESIDENCE, Everett Street.
TELEPHONE At Office and Residence.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

IGNORANCE in regard to paint materials or painting would seem in this age to be inexcusable, when full information can be had free. If interested, it will pay to get pamphlet and color cards, also twelve pictures of houses painted in different shades or combinations of colors, free. Send your address.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., ATLANTIC BRANCH,
287 Pearl Street, New York.

Insist on the Genuine GOLD DUST



The best Washing Powder made. Best for all cleaning, does the work quickly, cheaply and thoroughly.
Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES.

One Ladies' Columbia	$15
One Ladies' Columbia, 1896,	$50
One Ladies' Olympic, 1896,	$25
One Ladies' Victoria, 1896,	$35
One Gentleman's Stearns,	$35
One Gentleman's Columbia,	$50

All the above bicycles are in good running order and at the prices offered are bargains.

C. C. & A. H. POPPLE,
Agents for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

EAGLE BICYCLES

At $50. The question of rigid economy was not considered in its construction and it was not designed to sell at $50 but at $75. All parts are interchangeable. Call and see them at my new salesroom, 241 Thames street. Repair shop at the old stand, 99 Thames street.

Bicycles, sewing machines and all kinds of machinery repaired. Sundries and rubber stamps, inks and pads, steel stamps.

GEO. W. SMITH, - - - Machinist.

BARGAINS — IN — Second Hand Wheels.

We have a few high grade $100 machines very cheap for cash.

Renting and Repairing.

Get our prices on sundries. You can save money.

BAILEY & CO., - 17 Mill Street.

TANDEMS TO RENT 50c. an hour.

INSTRUCTION.

HARRY K. HOWARD,
Teacher of Violin and Cornet
COR. SPRING AND CHURCH STREETS.

PROF. L. LOUIS
OF BOSTON, teacher of Piano and Singing. Twenty years' experience as a teacher in Boston. Former pupils now filling good positions. Piano practice furnished to pupils having no instrument without extra charge. Studio, 121 Broadway. Lessons day or evening. Special low rates during summer season.

TUTORING WANTED
By a graduate of Brown University, during the summer months, in Newport. References. Address 18 Cabot street, Providence, R. I.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR,
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
1 School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

Horner's Furniture.

Intending Furniture buyers owe it to themselves to examine our incomparable stock and note our plainly-marked moderate prices before making their selection, even if only requiring a single article.

Lines for Summer Furnishing embrace

ENAMELED BEDROOM SUITES in all the various tints and decorations.

BEDROOM SUITES in Birds-eye Maple, Birch, Oak and Mahogany.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS in all the new patterns and styles, single, double and twin, from $18.50 to $500.00.

ENAMELED IRON BEDSTEADS, with brass trimmings; all sizes and prices.

R. J. Horner & Co.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 W. 23d St., N. Y.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COAL AND WOOD.

PLYMOUTH WHITE ASH COAL,
ALL SIZES.

T. SAMWAYS,
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All orders promptly attended to.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER
COAL
PERRY MILL WHARF.
OFFICES— 311 Thames Street and 129 Bellevue Avenue.

PLYMOUTH COAL.

Plymouth WHITE ASH STOVE,
Plymouth No. 2 Chestnut,
Plymouth Red Ash Egg,
Wilkesbarre Egg.

FOR SALE BY
GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & CO.
Opposite Postoffice.

HENRY BIESEL & SONS,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Makers,
HORSE AND STABLE SUPPLIES.
REPAIRING.
256 & 258 Thames Street

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

BICYCLES.

The 3-Ball Bearings

Which need no oil, make the

WALTHAM COMET

A wheel peculiarly adapted to Ladies' use.
No Nasty Oil to Soil Dress.

ANOTHER POINT—The 3-Ball Bearings running so much more freely than other bearings, enable us to gear our Ladies' Wheel at 70 and it runs as easily as others at 60.

You get rid of most of that unsightly knee action.

COME AND SEE IT AT
BENNETT'S, Sole Agent.

One $100 Eagle, one $100 Stearns (taken in exchange) for sale cheap.

Eclipse Wheel
Stands the Test.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TESTIMONIAL
THE BALL CUPS WILL CUT GLASS.

Prices still $85 and $100 for the Eclipse all wheels.

I have on hand a few second-hand machines but little used.

C. F. D. Fayerweather, Jr., Agent.

Just arrived, a shipment of

LADIES' VICTORIAS

For $55 Cash,

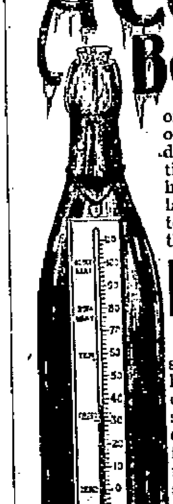
Ride a Victoria and be Content.

Prices, $55, $75, $100.
Gentlemen's Victors $75, $100.

Repairing in all its branches.

Wm. H. Henderson,
3 Travers Block, Bellevue Avenue.

A COOL BOTTLE



of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Luncheon Beef

Makes an ideal luncheon for

CYCLERS,

cycling and all outing parties. Easily carried in original package or in lunch-basket. Ready for instant use.

Sold by all grocers. Made by Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, U. S. A.



Do You Own a Lawn?

If so, you want HOSE. You want to fertilize your land with city water; it beats the rain. Likewise you want city water to drink; but not until you have cleansed and purified it. Now the water is all right, but the foul matter is all wrong. We offer you a new FILTER that will purify and clean it perfectly. Come and see it. It is cheap and simple, and fits all faucets.

Our sale on plants has been enormous; yet we have a good stock arriving hourly, at these prices: Pansies, 35c. a doz.; Carnations, 30c. a doz.; Geraniums, 90c. a doz; Asters, 30c. a doz; Marigolds, 25c. a doz.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.
19, 21 & 23 Broadway,
NEWPORT, R. I.

BY NEARLY ONE HUNDRED POINTS

Artillery Riflemen Win the Trophy from the Naval Reserves.

The oft-postponed match between the rifle teams of the Newport Artillery and the Newport Naval Reserves was shot last night, and the Artillery's men won easily. They in consequence add to their trophies the handsome silver cup offered by the Newport One Price Clothing Company, and a photograph of the team offered by F. H. Child. The box of cigars offered by H. Wetjen & Son for the best individual score went to Sergeant H. R. Peckham, who made 50 out of a possible 100.

The shooting by the Artillery team was unusually accurate, while that by the Reserves was not. The latter appeared to be handicapped somewhat by their cartridges, which were evidently much inferior to those used by the Artillery boys, though both were supposed to be the same. Both teams did better at the range in the state armory than at the Artillery range. At the state armory the Artillery led by 11 points, and on their own range by 55 points, not because they shot better but because the Reserves shot worse. The scores at the state range are as follows:

Artillery Company.										
J. J. Peckham,	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4—39
H. M. Ackers,	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	1—41
W. D. Sayer,	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4—40
W. S. Bailey,	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	1	3	1—40
G. F. Bliss,	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	4	5—43
H. R. Peckham,	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—45
H. Bliss,	3	5	3	5	4	5	3	1	4	1—40
Total,										268
Naval Reserve.										
Dan'l Richardson,	4	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	5—36
J. Halpin,	5	2	2	4	4	4	5	3	5	4—38
Max Levy,	5	2	3	3	3	3	4	0	3	4—30
J. Henry Cremin,	4	2	4	2	3	3	4	3	4	5—31
G. Melville Briggs,	0	1	5	2	4	4	4	1	4	3—31
John Benson,	3	3	4	3	2	5	2	4	4	4—31
W. A. Richardson,	5	3	4	3	3	5	4	1	5	4—38
Total,										247

At the Artillery range the following scores were made:

Artillery Company.										
J. J. Peckham,	4	3	2	0	5	4	3	4	4	5—37
H. M. Ackers,	2	3	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4—38
W. D. Sayer,	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	3	3—37
W. S. Bailey,	4	4	5	3	3	3	3	4	5	5—39
G. F. Bliss,	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4—38
H. R. Peckham,	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
H. Bliss,	4	4	3	5	4	3	0	4	5	4—36
Total,										269
Naval Reserve.										
Dan'l Richardson,	3	2	0	2	0	4	3	2	3	3—22
J. Halpin,	0	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	3—30
Max Levy,	0	3	4	0	5	2	3	3	0	4—24
J. Henry Cremin,	3	1	2	2	3	4	1	3	0	2—27
G. Melville Briggs,	5	3	5	4	3	5	4	5	1	4—42
John Benson,	4	2	4	5	2	4	0	4	2	4—31
W. A. Richardson,	2	3	1	4	4	4	3	5	4	5—38
Total,										214

Totals.

Newport Artillery Company,	557
Newport Naval Reserve Company,	461

WHAT MR. WOOLLETT SAID BEFORE THE PERFORMANCE.

I met Mr. Sidney Woollett at noon Monday in the lobby of the Boston Theatre. His approaching appearance as an actor at the Park Theatre, where he played Shylock that evening, made the meeting very interesting, and one of the first questions I asked him was:

"I have never seen you act, have I, Mr. Woollett?"

"Well, no," was the laughing reply, "and I don't know as you ever will."

"You don't mean——"

"I only mean that I may not act tonight; that is, succeed in acting. I have to find that out as well as you."

"And you never have acted at all?"

"Oh, yes, as a young man, years ago—over thirty years ago, in England, I acted a little in Shakespearian plays, but I have never attempted anything since, except once in a while at Newport, a semi-society performance, for some charity, just some little thing like 'Delicate Ground,' and you can hardly call that acting."

"And what suggested this appearance to you?"

"Well, for some years I have wanted very much to make the experiment. A great many of my friends have often said to me: 'Woollett, why don't you go on the stage?' I have several times of late years thought that there was a place for a Shakespearian actor, and would have been willing to try the experiment. But you see, it is only an experiment, and I could not afford to sacrifice any of my season of reading to such a venture. Then, too, it was difficult to get together a company for a short time. In the old days, in every theatre there were actors who were up in Shakespeare. There was this actor who could say, 'Bassanio is my part,' and that actor to whom Launcelot Gobbo belonged. Another actor always played Lorenzo, and so on. But today, if you want to make a Shakespearian production, you must wait for actors to learn the parts and rehearse them, and for a mere experiment that costs a great deal of time and money. Last spring I intended, at the close of my regular season, to make the experiment, but my house was burned at Newport and I had to give it up.

"Well, when Miss Rowland was making her debut in New York, two weeks ago, I happened to be there. I saw the performance. It was very smooth and creditable, not at all great, but even and good, and I said to myself, 'Here is your company all ready,' and I made up my mind to try it."

"Was Shylock a favorite part—the one I mean that you would have chosen?"

"Oh, no: I should, of course, have preferred Othello. But you see here was my company all ready. I cannot for a moment guess how it is going to come out, whether it will be a success or a failure. You see, I am a reader. For years I have been reciting 'Merchant of Venice'—well, perhaps in all 600 times. All the people in the play are very real to my imagination. But up to now they are all creatures of my imagination, and look very different to me as I am reciting the play than they do as in flesh and blood they come up to me on the stage and say the words I have for years been accustomed to hearing myself say. I own that at rehearsal it has disconcerted me, and that is what I have to get used to. You see, an experienced actor, if anything goes wrong on the stage, knows exactly what to do. When I am reciting on the platform I know how to cover a break. But on the stage if it does not go with absolute smoothness I may be quite put out on the first night, although before the week is over I shall be sure of myself. Then consider, too, that the action permitted a reciter is a very different thing from that expected of an actor, and rehearsing has proved that to me already. I am only hoping one thing, that the audience will be a little kind to me, and during the week they will help me a little."

All this was said some hours before the curtain went up at the Park.—[Boston Herald.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

FOR MID-SUMMER.

The organdies, lawns, dimities, etc., which are being shown in such profusion this year, are a delight, for they no longer require a lining of silk, and the less expensive ones are made with a view to laundering. When a lining is necessary, white or colored lawn is used. Sometimes the dress is made entirely without lining, and a slip or skirt and cover of colored lawn are worn under it.

The model has a plain waist, seamless both back and front, and slightly gathered



at the waist. A deep, gathered belt of the same material is made separate, and fastens at the left side under three tiny bows of ribbon. The skirt is also made separate, and is trimmed with a ruffle of the same. The fitted sleeves are wrinkled in mousquetaire fashion, and are sewn up before being gathered. A tape stitched over the seams, through which a smaller tape is drawn, is to hold the fullness in place. A medium full puff finishes the top. The skirt is cut straight, and gathered into the band. The underskirt of plain lawn is gored, and carefully fitted over the hips.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Rawlins L. Cottenet has returned to New York.

—Mr. Gould Hoyt of New York is visiting Mrs. H. S. Hoyt.

—The sprinkler of the fountain on the Mall is out of order.

—Mr. A. A. Low and family of Brooklyn are expected at "Sunset Ridge" this week.

—Mr. Alfred Tuckerman of New York has leased the Derby cottage on Kay street.

—Mr. G. S. B. Cope, Mr. William Cope and Mr. E. L. Meadows of England are at Kinzler's.

—The Baron and Baroness Schiliere, who are abroad, will arrive at "Inchiquin" early in July.

—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, arrived from Europe yesterday.

—Among the fourth-class postmasters apointed yesterday was Fred Delude, at Albion in this state.

—Mrs. George A. Collins of New Smyrna, Fla., is guest of her sister, Mrs. John W. Bachelier, on Willow street.

—Mr. John P. Harding of Springfield, Mass., and Mr. George A. Freeman of New York have taken rooms at Kinzler's.

—Mr. Ferdinando Todeschin, engaged as a musician at the Naval Training Station, has resigned to accept a position in Providence.

—A. O'D. Taylor has let for Sidney B. Gladding the market at the corner of Touro and Spring streets, to Frederick Cooper.

—Mr. S. B. Brewster has returned from a long visit to Brunswick, Me. While there he had his hotel, The Tontine, put in first-class order.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling, who have been abroad on their wedding trip, are en route for New York. Upon their return they will occupy the Wolfe cottage at the foot of Touro Park.

—Arrivals at The Robinson: Mrs. G. M. Brown, the Misses Brown, Mrs. M. A. Stockton and her niece, Miss Stockton, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Child of Boston, and Mr. J. R. Robinson of New York.

—Rev. William H. Thomas, D. D., of this city, has been elected recording secretary of the annual conference of the New England African Methodist Episcopal Church, which began its sessions in New Haven yesterday morning.

—Alfred Vanderbilt will not go abroad to join his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, but after class day at Yale College will leave New Haven for this city, where he will be guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney.

—All Saints' Chapel will open for the summer Sunday next. Rev. W. F. H. Jackson of Providence will officiate. The choir will be composed of Miss Newell of Providence, soprano; Miss Hazes of New York, alto; Mr. Conlon, tenor, and Mr. Commerford, bass. The music will be in charge of Mr. James Hazard Wilson, as in past years.

CONDITION OF RHODE ISLAND BANKS.

A Washington despatch says: The abstract reports made to the comptroller of the currency showing the condition of the national banks in Rhode Island, including Providence, has just been issued. It shows that the total resources of these banks amount to $55,566,198.21, of which the more important items are, in round numbers, as follows: Loans and discounts, $25,028,501; United States bonds to secure circulation, $3,019,000; United States bonds to secure United States deposits, $100,000; United States bonds on hand, $100,800; due from national banks (not reserve agents), $1,039,119; due from state banks and bankers, $14,705; due from approved reserve agents, $3,323,804; lawful money reserve in bank, $1,729,527, including $682,830 in gold coin and $95,520 in gold Treasury certificates.

The liabilities include: Capital stock paid in, $19,337,650; surplus funds, $5,032,565; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, $1,254,521; national bank notes outstanding, $7,043,190; due other national banks, $1,599,255; due state banks and bankers, $1,612,440; dividends unpaid, $69,153, and individual deposits, $19,510,996. The average reserve held is 25.54 per cent.

HER LETTER.

She has written her little letter;
It was hard enough to do,
With mistress forever ringing the bell
Always for something new;
When the spelling was very uncertain,
And the writing's blotted and slow,
But she's written her little letter
Over the sea to go.

It will carry her last month's wages—
A couple of pounds at least.
It means for the dear home people
No end of a happy feast—
A little shawl for her mother,
And shoes for the baby's feet,
For the pale-faced, ailing sister
Some delicate things to eat.

She follows her little letter
Over the plunging sea.
She sits again by the smoking peat,
And leans on her father's knee.
There are gossiping neighbors calling,
No end of kith and kin,
And they laugh and chat and linger
As their endless tales they spin.

And it isn't work forever,
With bells that make one start,
And it isn't only the wages,
It's something tugs at the heart
And sets her laughing and crying
As she follows across the sea
What she wrote at her kitchen table
When she had a half hour free.

—[Harper's Weekly.

FANCIES.

When a woman is in doubt concerning the trimming of her hat she simply puts on a few more red flowers and feathers.—[Washington Post.

"New York people were disgusted with that earthquake."

"Why?"

"It moved from east to west."—[Chicago Record.

Mother (angrily)—Ethel, if you don't sit still I'll punish you. Why can't you be patient?

Ethel—'Cause I 'spects it's just as hard for me to be patient, mamma, as it is for you.—[Truth.

"Gracious, Jack, what humorous shirt studs you wear!"

"Well, you know how buttonholes act. I'm going to keep up with them if it takes a dinner plate."—[Chicago Record.

"The rooms are rather small," said the prospective summer boarder.

"The advantage of that," said the hotel keeper, complacently, "is that not so much fresh air is required to keep them cool."—[Philadelphia North American.

First tramp—I read about dat trial, an' de judge told him he needn't ter say anything dat would incriminate him.

Second tramp—Well, I s'pose dat was 'cause dey had evidence enough to send him to Sing Sing widout any assistance from him.—[Brooklyn Life.

"So he is to marry Miss Croesus?"

"Yes."

"She's not very beautiful. I wonder how he ever happened to look in her direction."

"Why, you see, he's an enthusiast in his line."

"And what's his line?"

"He's a stamp collector."—[Chicago Post.

Papa—I am surprised that you are at the foot of your class, Tommy. Why aren't you at the head sometimes, like little Willie Bigbee?

Tommy—You see, papa, Willie's got an awfully smart father, and I guess he takes after him.—[Northwest Magazine.

PERSONALS.

....Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris have closed their house on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, and are on their way to Surrento, Me., where they will pass the summer.

.....At the commencement exercises at Vassar College yesterday the gift of a library, containing 2,700 books, from John D. Rockefeller was announced. It was purchased in Germany, and is now on its way to America. The new recitation hall at Vassar, erected by Mr. Rockefeller, who is a trustee of the college, has been named Rockefeller Hall.

....Representative Wilfe of the Chicago district announces his purpose of renominating John W. Smith to the Naval Academy next September. Smith is a colored graduate of the high school of Chicago. He was appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy, and failed to pass the examination. He has gone back home, and says he will take up his studies again and try to perfect himself in those in which he was found deficient.

....Professor George H. Barton of the Institute of Technology will be unable to accompany Lieutenant Peary when the latter leaves Boston, about July 5, for the northern regions. Professor Barton is detained by private business in the West, but intends to go to Greenland next summer. There will now be no Technology party in Peary's expedition, and the only Boston party will be that of Mr. Russell W. Porter, which will go to Baffin land.

....Samuel M. Jarvis, president of the North American Trust Company of New York and London, who is in London, has received information that his daughter Elinora, aged twenty-one, is lying at the point of death in Jaffa, the result of being pushed from the deck of Austrian Lloyd Mediterranean steamer at that port by native boatmen and falling into a rowboat five feet below. Miss Jarvis has been making a tour of the world with her mother. Mr. Jarvis has started for Jaffa.

....The series of articles on Cuba which Harper's Weekly is publishing from its special correspondent, Thomas Robinson Dawley, Jr., has attracted public attention to a new and interesting figure in journalism. Mr. Dawley, who was imprisoned several times by the Spaniards in Cuba, is one of the very small number of American correspondents who have been accorded interviews with General Gomez, and his recently published account gave a vivid picture of the mysterious leader of the insurgents. Though he has had an exceedingly varied and active life, Mr. Dawley is still a comparatively young man; his early youth he passed in Brooklyn, and he has lived for many years in South America, where he saw a good deal of fighting, and in Europe.

A STORY OF THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

The interest felt in Greece at the present time all over the world has been curiously illustrated in Paris, where the sales of Victor Hugo's "Orientales" have just taken such a leap that the publishers have had difficulty in supplying copies. It is probable that this interest will give a wide reading to "The Vintage," a story of the Greek war of independence, which E. F. Benson is soon to publish serially in Harper's Weekly. It is a story of adventure, in the best sense of the term; the Greek and Turkish characters are extremely well portrayed; there are many thrilling incidents, with descriptive passages of real power, and (most important of all) the love-making is wholly uncommon—the heroine being an inmate of the harem of a Turkish Pasha and the hero a young Greek insurgent, at first a conspirator, then a gallant soldier in the war. The antagonisms of 1897 are in many vital respects the antagonisms of 1821. This most opportune work explains some of the grave problems of the hour, incidentally, while aiming only to depict an earlier struggle between those two races, so hateful to each other, so interesting to the rest of the world.

The accounts of the recent graduation exercises at Booker Washington's school at Tuskegee, show a remarkable development in the work of practical industrial education. At the sixteenth anniversary at least five thousand people have been present.

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Ocean House,

NEWPORT.

Season of 1897 opens June 26.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

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Open for Season of 1897.

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Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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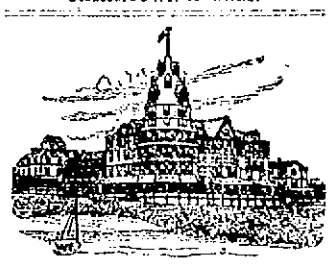
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Steam heat. A. BENZELIN, Prop.

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Send for prices and plans.

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Guests accommodated at reasonable rates.

For terms apply to W. F. ADAMS.

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Table Ware in Solid Silver and Best Plated. Also the new 12 size Waltham Watches, Royal and Riverside, the thinnest and neatest size yet made in this country for gentlemen's wear.

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SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

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In sale carriages I have one hundred on hand, and they must be sold.

Horses always on hand for sale or exchange.

Good accommodations for boarding horses.

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First-class teams by the month.

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Manufacturer of High Grade

CARBONATED BEVERAGES

—AND—

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All goods are manufactured from distilled water. Orders left at Geo. Stanhope's store, 274 Thames street, will also receive prompt attention.

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Summer Corsets.

We have too many summer corsets.

To decrease our stock quickly we have cut the price of 50c. goods to

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Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

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A DRESS SKIRT Made Free

Of Any Change

Until Thursday Evening Only.

You purchase the material, either plain or fancy, black or colored, at 50c. a yard or more, together with the linings and binding, and your skirt will be made without cost to you by one of our dressmakers with whom we have made this very unusual arrangement.

Bear in mind that no orders will be received after THURSDAY, at 5:30 P. M.

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We shall endeavor to award these prizes fairly, and a list of the winners will be sent to all competitors as soon as possible after the competition closes.

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The association furnishes to its members, at a nominal cost, a skilled examination of their premises to ascertain if the plumbing, drains, etc., are in a good and healthy condition.

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Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

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The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

ABUSE OF DISPENSARIES.

Dr. George F. Shrady discusses an evil in connection with the medical dispensaries which has long attracted more or less attention and aroused some criticism among laymen as well as the physicians. The complaint is no new one, nor does it apply exclusively to New York; it is common to all the large cities, where there are always people who are willing to obtain their medical attendance and their medicines free. The poor have the right to ask this, but a great many well-to-do persons appear with them at the dispensaries and demand to share the free medicines and treatment.

But perhaps very few were prepared to accept the conclusion which has been reached by this authority, who asserts that fifty per cent. of the persons who apply for free medical aid in New York are undeserving of charity; some are independently rich and a number have good incomes, and so great is the abuse that one of these places has been named by the doctors in a spirit of rueful facetiousness the "diamond dispensary." Certain of the patients come in their carriages and wear diamonds and Parisian costumes. The imposition is so gross that occasionally the physicians remonstrate, but the "ladies" assume a high tone and demand to be treated, as the law permits.

This is certainly an unfavorable exhibit of the weakness, to say nothing of the degeneracy, of poor human nature. When it comes to that point where the well-to-do and even the rich invade the realms of charity and grasp for their own use what was designated for the poor and needy alone, things are certainly in a bad way. Dr. Shrady proposes reforms in this direction which appear to be greatly needed, and which may prove of great service. The exposure may of itself be of some benefit, and if it could be made sure that the names of these applicants for charity were to be given to the public, the number would probably be greatly reduced.

BREAKING DOWN.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York has gone to Europe on a summer tour for rest and recreation. He is undoubtedly the victim of overwork, especially during the campaign for better government in the great city of New York. That was a campaign to test any man's nerve as well as courage to the fullest extent. It seems a pity that he is compelled to throw off the harness at this particular time, when the still greater New York is in need of especial care in entering upon its first years of its enlarged career.

Dr. Parkhurst was voted an impolitic politician from the first, but no man before ever took Tammany by the throat and shook the life out of the corrupt organization as he did. The victory over the corrupt politics and politicians of the city was for the time being complete, though it will take a long series of years to establish the permanency of the reforms which he inaugurated in that memorable campaign. That he is now compelled to go abroad and continue absent during the oncoming campaign will bring delight to the corrupt leaders on both sides, and even to the half-hearted reformers who go haltingly forward on all such occasions. But it is believed that the Citizens' Union and the friends of good government generally will still prevail.

But even if the doctor should return to the city, he has announced his purpose to refrain from active participation in municipal affairs from necessity, if not from choice. He admits in his farewell letter to the Madison Square church that parish duties did not break him down. But he promises that if his health is restored this summer his one devotion will be to his "pulpit, to the life and work of the church and to the interests of its families and individual members." Dr. Parkhurst is pastor of one of the richest and most aristocratic churches in New York, and many of his people were not pleased with his entrance upon the work of government reform, but the results justified his departure from ordinary methods, even in the eyes of the most critical.

THE RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

The Rhode Island Democrats are still out of sorts and at war among themselves. The Providence Telegram, their principal organ in the state, has this to say of the situation: "The work of exterminating the Democratic party in Rhode Island goes on merrily. Its enemies could not do it, but town after town falls into line under the contemptible management of inefficient committeemen, and sacrifices wantonly the interests of the party. There is no occasion for surprise at any of these manifestations. We are too well used to them.

"It is alleged that the state committee in a spasm of virtue has expressed its disapproval of useless town committeemen. It is well. But what we need is an uprising against worthless state committeemen.

"A party which not long ago controlled the state cannot have fallen to its present low condition without serious fault somewhere. The voters are here, the issues are here, but an army of lions led by a poor little lamb which didn't quite know on which side of the fence its owner was, never succeeded in winning a victory, and never will. If the poor little lamb knew enough it would get out of the way. There are Democratic voters enough in this state to elect other governors, as they elected John W. Davis. But a party must work in certain established ways, and it needs a strong, sensible, earnest, honest state committee to lead it. When it has that such slips as that at Cranston, which is only one more instance of what is happening all the time, will not occur. If things go on in this way, in two years the Democrats of Rhode Island will be scurrying around after signatures enough to get the name of their candidate for governor on the ticket. If they waited for their committeemen they might not accomplish even that."

COLLEGE VANDALISM.

It is the second time, at least, that the statue of John Harvard has been defaced through the application of paint by students of the great university which he founded. On both occasions the indignation among the college fraternity and the people of respectability throughout the country has been freely expressed, and the act characterized as one of the worst bits of vandalism on record.

On this occasion it is pleasant to note that fellow-students of the offender have forced him to leave the institution, and so far as they are concerned he is an outcast from decent society. This is well so far as it goes, but most sober-minded people will not accept even this as going far enough. Of course it is all that they can do, and the young men are to be greatly commended for the action taken. But is there nothing which the college authorities ought to do or to have done in such a case? Most people will continue to think that the law should be invoked precisely as it would have been if the dastardly act had been committed by an outsider. What is a crime in one case is a crime in the other, and should be treated accordingly.

One of the funny things in the present tariff as agreed to in the Senate is the duty of twenty-five per cent on wheat. As is well known, we sell wheat, instead of buying it. The only circumstances under which we shall ever buy this article of food will be when suffering from famine through the failure of our own crop, and that will be a time, if it ever comes, when of all others we should not make foreigners who come to our relief pay for the privilege of helping us out.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan ought to stop complaining about the hard times. Whatever may be happening to other people, he is making money faster than ever before in his life. His book is selling, and he is addressing large audiences on his tour, and at good prices. And so he has found prosperity right under his own nose, and has nothing of which to complain.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire is an out-and-out free-silver man. He thinks the tariff is of small account, except for revenue, and will do little or nothing for the restoration of good times, saying: "Until we secure the free coinage of silver it is useless to expect good times; the measure of value is false, therefore prices are wrong."

Ex-Senator Dubois proposes to wipe the Republican party from the face of the earth, now that he has taken himself out of it on the free-silver question. That is easier said than done, even by such a valiant mountaineer as he.

Urbana should have been urbane. The best thing now to be done is to apply to the legislature for a change of name.

CAMBRIDGE'S VICTORY OVER WOMEN.

The famous victory over the women students in Cambridge, England, was celebrated by festivities of a very animated character. It seems the whole length of railings in front of the new museums was torn up to feed a bonfire, and a butcher's cart was also tumbled into the flames. Everything was grist that came to the undergraduates' mill; all was hilarity, happiness and humor—that sort of humor so peculiar to undergrads. The police either dared not or cared not to interfere with the shrieking brotherhood's amiable work, and if the whole town had burnt up, it wouldn't have been astonishing. Judging by these actions at Cambridge, and the actions out in Urbana, it looks as if the 19th century man required something to cool his blood, and teach him how to behave. There is not much difference between "rollicking" British students and cruel, untamed Orleans in a mob, when you come to analyze the matter. For if the highest education fails to control the "spirits" of the members of this second university in the world, why should the lawless element of a western town be expected to walk a chalk line when something goes against its idea of decency? In fact, it is simply a parallel case, only one of the lines which happens to be dragged in mire and blood represents a lower grade of society than usually frequents the college on the Cam. The world, we are informed, is growing better; there is less crime than formerly; science is conquering the impossible; education is within the reach of all; the mysteries of everything, even death, are unravelling; and yet, in spite of a progress that almost terrifies the finite mind, man is as cruel, as much a slave of egoism, as when he began his own civilization some centuries ago. But give him cause now, and he resorts to the elementary period of immoral selfishness. The dark ages, with their wars and bloodshed, are duplicated in this era of enlightenment, with its turmoils of passion and struggle for supremacy. Mankind has advanced in one direction, and glories in the narrowness of the path.—[New York Times.

JOURNALISM ON TRIAL.

In the trial of the newspaper correspondents in Washington on indictments for having refused to answer certain questions asked them by the Senate Sugar Trust investigating committee, the question to be determined is as to the right of the representative of a newspaper to refuse to disclose the sources from which he has obtained information for publication. This is the only offense charged against these correspondents, who will maintain, under instructions from their employers, that it is to the interest of newspaper readers that the principle of communications to newspaper men, being privileged, should be upheld. If a newspaper publishes statements which are false or unjust to any person, it does so at its own peril, but under no circumstances should the employes be compelled to disclose the sources of the information they furnish. That is an established and indispensable rule of journalism, and newspaper readers would be the chief sufferers by the upsetting of it.—[Boston Herald.

PUBLIC WORK.

The London county council has apparently run against one of the snags which lie in the course of good municipal government by attempting to do too much. The Progressive party in the county affairs of London has adopted the policy that public work had much better be performed under direct official control than through the instrumentality of contractors. In the practical development of this policy the works department, controlled by the works committee of the council, has undertaken several large operations, with results that are said to be by no means satisfactory. The works committee has arranged to have building operations carried on by day labor, the works department employing the needed mechanics. But it has been found that for one reason or another, either because too much was imposed upon certain supervising individuals, or the judgment of these individuals was not good, or the scrutiny of the owner's eye was not felt as a check upon operations, of for other equally good reasons, the work has been poorly done and the cost of performance unduly large. This has led to an animated debate in the county council, and, although the Progressives by a narrow majority prevented the entire abolition of this method of carrying on public work, the implied censure, in view of aroused public opinion, will probably prove effective in restricting for some time to come the scope of what might be termed municipal undertaking in the great provincial cities of Great Britain, such as Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool, a variety of quasi-public enterprises have been entered upon and successfully carried out under municipal control. In London the conditions have not been in all respects as satisfactory for the proper development of work of this character, one reason being that party spirit displays itself in a far more intense form in the London county council than it does in the city councils of the great provincial municipalities. As we have more than once remarked in speaking of the scope of municipal enterprise, no fixed rule of limitation or of extension can be laid down. Successful public work depends entirely upon the public spirit of the people, and the honesty, efficiency and indifference to political conditions with which their local government is carried on, whether or not they may be wisely permitted to undertake on public account work that is commonly performed by individuals or corporations.—[Boston Herald.

THE CHILD LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

For the first four years of her life all the expenses of the princess's establishment and education were paid for by Prince Leopold. He took a father's interest in his niece, and devoted himself to her, but after awhile another uncle, who had now become King George IV, began to think that the child's own country might as well contribute to her maintenance. Accordingly, Parliament was asked to grant an allowance for her support and education. The proposition was readily granted, and the sum of £6,000 annually was settled on the duchess for this purpose.

The Duke of York was also very fond of his little niece. He bore a strong resemblance to his brother, the Duke of Kent, and he always took great interest in her growth and education.

When she was five years old Rev. George Davys was appointed preceptor to Her Royal Highness. He found his pupil "well-grounded in all the requirements suited to her age; quick, intelligent, and generally very docile, though not, at this early age, much given to application"—a fact one can readily believe. Who would expect an active, high-spirited child five years old to be "much given to application"? The Duchess of Kent's mother wrote to her daughter, when the princess was four years old, "Do not tease your little puss with learning, she is so young still," but this good advice seems to have been disregarded, for they commenced to give the child regular instruction when she was a mere infant. Small wonder that she objected, and asked in baby language, "What good this? What good that?"—[Harper's Round Table.

HAVE YOU SEEN A BROKEN HEART?

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the attorney for the man who had been sued for a breach of promise, "my learned brother who represents the fair plaintiff in the case is trying to work upon your sympathies, and to do it he has trampled upon your facts. He has talked at length about his client's broken heart, in spite of the fact that no evidence has been introduced to show that her heart is broken or ever has been broken."

Sensation on the other side.

"Gentlemen," continued the lawyer impressively, after a pause, "I don't believe her heart is broken, and although on such short notice I am unable to produce any evidence of its exact condition, I think I can convince you that I am right. Do you suppose that my learned brother would have let a matter that would affect so seriously the case stand upon a mere statement if the heart was really broken? You know that he would not. That might have been permissible before the days of the X rays, but it is not now. If her heart be broken, why does he not produce a photograph of it and prove his statement? Gentlemen, he dare not! He knows that the cathode rays would show a healthy and sound heart."

And the jury gave a verdict for the young man without leaving their seats.—[Pearson's Weekly.

NEGROES IN COTTON MILLS.

The Charleston, South Carolina, cotton mill, which was recently re-organized, has resumed operations, and for the first time in the history of the industry in the South the experiment of employing colored labor is being made. The determination of the mill to discontinue the use of white operatives has occasioned no little comment, not only in Charleston, but throughout the state, and in fact all over the South. The experiment, which marks a new epoch in the cotton manufacture, will be watched with interest all over the country.

The mill formerly employed seven hundred and fifty men, women and children, inside and outside the factory. This number was equally divided between the sexes. Many of the operatives left the city when the mill shut down some time ago, but there are still about three hundred skilled hands in the city, anxious and ready to go to work, if given opportunity. As many more are willing to return if the doors of the mill are thrown open to them. The present managers of the mill say that one of their reasons in deciding to employ the negroes is that at times they have been at a loss for labor. This contention is denied by the operatives who have worked in the mill. The managers seem to expect to conduct the mill more profitably, as the wages paid the help from overseer down are one-third less than those formerly paid white labor. It has become necessary for the protection of the colored labor to maintain a number of police officers in the vicinity of the mill, as the white operatives are still considerably incensed over their displacement, and trouble is feared.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by thoroughly experienced chambermaid. Protestant. Very best New York and Newport city references. Address Box 31, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by English woman as first-class cook, in all branches, where kitchenmaid is kept. Can take entire charge and get up company dinners and luncheons; has first-class personal references. Leaving Mrs. Frank Foster on account of her leaving Newport. Apply 81 Ayrault street.

WANTED—At Sunny Lawn, Malbone road, two good horses.

WANTED—A first-class laundress (white). Address Box 33, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Girl to take care of children. Apply at 3 Howard street.

WANTED—Situation to do chamberwork and day's work; fine washing done at home. Address L. R., 17 Duke street.

WANTED—Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander wishes to find a place for a waitress or housemaid, whom she can entirely recommend. Apply at 4 Red Cross avenue.

WANTED—Situation by young Englishman (single) as coachman or groom; good references. Address Box 57, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid. Willing and obliging. Five years' references from last place. Call at 26 Calvert street.

WANTED—Situation by two Swedes (first-class cook and kitchen maid) in private family. Thoroughly understand their business. First-class references. Apply 26 Spring street.

WANTED—Situation as seamstress; neat sewer; one who is accustomed to tailoring. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 30, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation as chambermaid or waitress; good references. Address Box 35, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by capable person as first-class chambermaid; Protestant; best of references. Address Box 61, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By young lady of refinement and musical education, with best of references, position as companion to lady; no objection to traveling. L. H. H., 75 Dartmouth street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Situation in private family as laundress; New York city references. Address Box 23, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation as coachman in a private family, by an experienced man; best of references. Address Box 60, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A lady going away wishes to recommend her cook, waitress and chambermaid; can be seen at any time up to June 15, at 135 Rhode Island avenue.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; must come well recommended. Call Wednesday and Thursday evening, between 5 and 6, at 14c Meerdinger-King cottage.

WANTED—Two house painters. Apply to Leary, 168 Broadway.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; one who can do plain cooking. Swede preferred. Address Box 48, Daily News Office.

WANTED—To represent our nurseries, a few salesmen capable of filling a good position, on salary or commission. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Competent girl to do general housework in a small family; no washing. Apply Box 40, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Superior cook. No one without first-class reference need apply. Box 12, Daily News Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Two fox terriers; white with brown ears, male and female; collar on male. Suitable reward if returned to 4 Travers block.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Small tenement and furnished rooms; modern conveniences. Apply to James St. Gillies, 67 Rosenrath avenue, off Wellington avenue.

TO LET—Nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms, in house with bath. Terms moderate. References required. Inquire at Kay street and Howard avenue.

WANTED—Furnished room on second floor. Terms must be moderate. Address Box 35, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Tenement of eight rooms, centrally located; rent $16 a month. Apply to Achilles Stevens's trunk store, 19 and 50 Spring street. Possession given July 1, 1897.

WANTED—Boarders. Terms $4 a week. Furnished and unfurnished rooms to let, $1 a week. Address Box 66, Daily News Office.

TO LET—On Pleasant street new tenement of seven rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply to A. O'D. Taylor, Bellevue avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With modern conveniences, with or without board, at Adams House, 106 Thames street.

WANTED—Summer boarders at Mrs. Charles S. Sherman's. Address, Thurston avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board, at 22 Prospect Hill street. Mrs. C. Anderson.

TO LET—Tenement, with all modern improvements. Apply to A. Stevens, 43 and 50 Spring street.

TO LET—Tenement of eight rooms, centrally located; modern improvements. 26 Division street.

FOR SALE.

For Sale---Five Good Horses.
At Mrs W. Kane's stables, Gibbs avenue, next Pumpelly cottage.

For Sale---One Station Cab,
One Landau, one Brougham, One Victoria.
FLUDDER BROS., 45 Beach Street.

EDWARD Y. MASON,
Organist and Musical Director Baptist Temple, Fall River, Mass.
Instruction in Organ, Piano and Harmony
(Accompanist.) Applications received by mail, or address Studio, 88 Spring St. Mr. Mason is in Newport Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

1897
Stearns Tandem.
If you are looking for a Tandem, don't fail to see the STEARNS at
150 Thames Street. EDWARD GRIFFITH, Agent.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 8 A. M. For New England—Rain, probably clearing Friday morning in the interior and on the coast Friday night; high northerly to northeasterly winds, diminishing in force; warmer Friday.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, June 10, 8 A. M. For Boston and vicinity—Cloudy tonight, probably with light rain; clearing Friday, with rising temperature.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm skirted along the coast, and is central this morning southeast of New England, the barometer having fallen to 29.60. Heavy precipitation occurred in parts of New England and eastern New York state last night, and rain continues this morning in central and northern New England. The precipitation at Boston up to 8 o'clock today is about two inches, and in the past twenty-four hours over an inch has fallen at New York city, Albany, Portland and Northfield. It is rather a remarkable fact that at Nantucket less than one twentieth of an inch has fallen, although that place was directly in the track of the storm. There has not as yet been any rain in extreme eastern Maine. The weather shows some signs of clearing. The rain has stopped south of us, and at Philadelphia the sky is clear. Another storm is coming from the West, although it is not of decided energy. Its centre overspreads the Dakotas, and the rain area has reached as far east as Lake Michigan. Between the two storms, however, is an area of high barometer, attended by pleasant weather. Rising temperature has continued in all but eastern sections. The range in the upper valleys this morning is mostly in the sixties. But in the lake regions the mercury remains below 60, as also in New England.

JOHN W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

June 10.	7 h.	12 h.	14 h.
Temperature,	60	62	61
Barometer,	29.70	29.70	29.72
Wind,	N	N	NW
Weather,	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10

Sun rises ..... 4 h 07 m
Sun sets ..... 19 h 20 m
Moon sets ..... 0 h 36 m
Length of day ..... 15 h 18 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 09 m
High water ..... 5 h 13 m; 15 h 35 m

FRIDAY JUNE 11.

Sun rises ..... 4 h 07 m
Sun sets ..... 19 h 21 m
Moon sets ..... 1 h 06 m
Length of day ..... 15 h 14 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 10 m
High water ..... 6 h 12 m; 16 h 30 m

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

Sun rises ..... 4 h 07 m
Sun sets ..... 19 h 21 m
Moon sets ..... 1 h 40 m
Length of day ..... 15 h 14 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 10 m
High water ..... 6 h 58 m; 17 h 23 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, June 14, 15 h 2 m, E.
Last Quarter, June 21, 18 h 24 m, E.
New Moon, June 29, 21 h 55 m, M.
First Quarter, July 7, 8 h 32 m E.

NEW TODAY.

[NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS LISTED HERE.]

Wanted—Girl; 4th page.
Wanted—Horses; 4th page.
To Let—Rooms; 4th page.
Lost—Fox Terriers; 4th page.
To Let—Tenement; 4th page.
Wanted—Laundress; 4th page.
Opera House—Sousa; 5th page.
Geo. Nason—Awnings; 7th page.
Wanted—Chamberwork; 4th page.
California Catarrh Cure; 6th page
A. C. Titus Co.—Carpets; 1st page.
Lappin—Silk Shirt Waists; 8th page.
G. H. Chase—Gramophone; 7th page.
Providence Line—Time Table; 7th page.
Island Savings Bank—Meeting; 4th page.
Walsh Brothers—Toilet Ware; 5th page.
Wanted—Situation as Waitress; 4th page.
Edward Griffith—Stearns Tandem; 4th page.
Wanted—Situation as Chambermaid; 4th page.
Wanted—Situation as First-class Cook; 4th page.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before, or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

TO LET.
Upper tenement at 15 Rhode Island avenue.
Unfurnished cottage 14 Whitfield court.
Grazing lots.
HERBERT L. DYER,
Corner Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

ELECTRIC BELLS,
Burglar Alarms,
Electric Light Wiring,
Gas Fitting,
General Repairs and Alterations.
PHILIP F. CONROY,
181 Thames Street. Telephone.

INSURANCE
—AND—
Real Estate.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
187 Thames Street.
FOR SALE.
Farm of C. H. Leland, on West Main road, near two mile corner. About 40 acres with dwelling, two barns and outbuildings.
Particulars on application

YAWL-RIGGED KEEL YACHT
For Sale.
Good cabin and glasscroom, all necessities for cruising, two small boats, moderate price. Dimensions 40 ft. over all, 31 water line, 5 ft. draft. Address Box 345, Newport, R. I.

For Sale—An Established Restaurant, including two nicely furnished rooms in a most beautiful location of Newport; good chance for man and wife. Ill health cause for selling. Call 145 Bellevue avenue.

Horse for Sale.
Weight about 1,150 pounds. Apply to Caretaker at Land Trust Cottages.

CHAS. R. MARSH,
Real Estate Agent, 138 Broadway,
Offers for sale on Thurston ave., 2 cottages, 8 rooms each, $4,500, $4,000; Tilley ave., 8 rooms, modern improvements, $2,500; Dean Ave., 8 rooms, $2,500. Bridge street property, $2,500.

Island Savings Bank.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the corporation of this Bank, for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Rooms of the National Exchange Bank, on Wednesday, June 16, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M.
AUGUSTIN C. TITUS, President.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 10, Wall Street—The stock market opened strong, with Atchison at 12¾. Sugar at 121, Tobacco at 74, General Electric at 33¾, Chicago Gas at 86¾, Burlington at 79¾, Rock Island at 69¾, St. Paul at 77¾, Northwestern at 109¼, Louisville at 52¾, Western Union at 81¾, Southern preferred at 25, Manhattan at 87½, Missouri Pacific at 17¾, and New Jersey Central at 97¾.

10—The response of London for Americans to the strength displayed here yesterday encouraged further buying at the opening today. Great activity marked the initial dealings, large blocks changing hands and prices trending strongly upwards. Internationals showed the greatest strength, Norfolk & Western preferred leading, with a rise of 3½. In the specialties Western Union and Tennessee Coal jumped 3½ each. The Grangers lagged in the advance, but the market was very strong throughout, except for Sugar, which displayed some heaviness after a higher opening, and fell off 2.

11—The bulls continued in control of the market and encountered little difficulty in marking up values sharply. The shorts covered heavily in specialties, and marked Lackawanna and Delaware & Hudson up 1 each, and New Jersey Central 1½ per cent. Gains of a similar extent were scored in other less active shares.

Noon—Money on call, nominally at 1 @ 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½ @ 4 per cent; exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾ @ 87 for demand and $4.85½ @ 86 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.86½ and $4.87 @ $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83½; bar silver, 59¾; government bonds, strong. The demand for the inactive specialties became quite keen after the first hour and the Coal and Iron shares responded in a marked degree to favorable reports on the trade outlook. Illinois Steel gained 2¾ per cent on large sales. The Anthracite coal stocks were in especial request, and on good buying for both accounts New Jersey Central touched 89½, and Delaware & Hudson 107¼. The dealings were very animated and excellently distributed. Sales to noon, 183,200 shares.

1—An easier tone developed after mid-day on profit taking, but the losses were trivial except for Tobacco, which yielded 1¼ per cent.

	NEW YORK, June 10, Noon.
Atchison	12¾
Canada Southern	49¾
Chicago & Alton	148
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	79¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis	50¾
Cotton Oil Certificates	31½
Delaware & Hudson	107¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	160
Erie	14
Erie preferred	31
Erie seconds	18½
Illinois Central	96¼
Kansas & Texas preferred	20¾
Lake Shore	160¼
Lead Trust	2¾
Louisville & Nashville	49¼
Michigan Central	104½
Missouri Pacific	17¾
New Jersey Central	97¾
North American	4¾
Northern Pacific	10¾
Northern Pacific First preferred	40¾
Northwestern	107¾
Northwestern preferred	166¾
New York Central	100¼
Ontario & Western	14¾
Oregon Navigation	20
Pacific Mail	28½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	21¾
Reading	29¾
Rock Island	69¾
St. Paul	78
St. Paul preferred	134
American Sugar Refining	121¼
Texas Pacific	9¾
Union Pacific	7¼
Wabash	5¾
Wabash preferred	15
Western Union	82
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred	9¾
General Electric	34¼
Iowa Central	6¾
St. Paul, M. & Man	118½
Southern Railway	9¾
Southern Railway preferred	29¾
Leather	7¾
Leather preferred	65¾
U. S. Rubber	12¾
U. S. Rubber preferred	59

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, June 9, Teutonic, from Liverpool.
New York, June 9, Kansas City, from Bristol.
New York, June 9, Koenigen Louis, from Bremen.
New York, June 9, Noordland, from Antwerp.
New York, June 9, Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Genoa.
Glasgow, June 9, Mongolian, from New York.
Queenstown, June 9, Aurania, from New York.
Plymouth, June 9, Lahn, from New York.
Liverpool, June 9, Catalonia, from Boston.
London, June 9, British Crown, from Boston.
Off Beachy Head, June 9, Manitoba, from New York.
Off the Lizard, June 9, Lauraam, from New York.
Plymouth, June 10, Normannia, from New York.
New York, June 10, Michigan, from London.
New York, June 10, Fasle, from Bremen.
New York, June 10, Persia, from Hamburg.
Bremen, June 10, Lahn, from New York.
Naples, June 10, Fulda, from New York.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
184 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.,
and Narragansett Ave., Jamestown, R. I.
SUMMER COTTAGES.
FOR RENT. Well furnished cottages, available for the season.
1. On Bellevue Avenue and Cliffs, $1,600 to $1,000.
2. On Ocean Drive, and Southern end of Island, $4,000 to $7,000.
3. Near Golf Club Links $6,000.
4. In Hill District $500 to $2,000.
5. Other localities from $300 to $2,000.
IN JAMESTOWN, Conanicut Island, $300 to $2,000.

DIED.

HILLSON—In Fall River, June 8, Emma, wife of Robert Hillson and daughter of the late John and Martha A. Ibbotson, aged 27 years.
WRIGHT—At Conimicut, R. I., 9th inst., Charles Wright of Providence, in the 61st year of his age.
COLLINS—In Providence, 9th inst., Mrs. Mary A. Collins, aged 84 years.
CAMPBELL—In Providence, 8th inst., Mary McDevitt, wife of Michael Campbell, in the 65d year of her age.
KENYON—In Providence, 9th inst., Mary Malcom, wife of James Kenyon, in the 67th year of her age.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

Increased Train Service Between Worcester and Canadian Points.

In following out its progressive policy, the Boston & Maine Railroad management has perfected arrangements whereby, with the summer change, Worcester will benefit in an increased and more perfected service between that city and Nashua and Northern and Canadian Points.

A train will leave Worcester for Nashua at 11 o'clock A. M., connecting there with the fast Montreal Express, which leaves Boston at 11:30 A. M. for Montreal via the White River Junction and the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways. Likewise there will be a fast train from Nashua to Worcester at 7:52 P. M., arriving Worcester at 9:05 P. M., making connection from all Central Vermont and Canadian Pacific points as well as from all Northern points on the Boston & Maine System.

This service will no doubt be greatly appreciated by the traveling public, for the trains in either direction are express, and both leave and arrive at Worcester at convenient and seasonable hours.

Ladies take Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters generally when they feel low spirited. It brightens them up immediately.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now.

SIMEON HAZARD.
The Owners of the Jones Estate on Warner street have placed the entire property into my hands for sale.
This is an excellent property running from Warner to Channing street with a handsome frontage on the last named avenue, and would cut up to splendid advantage. The area is nearly 20,000 square feet. Full particulars at my office where plat may be seen.
Connected by telephone.
REAL ESTATE ROOMS,
94 BROADWAY

DR. S. S. BURT, 12 Catherine St.
Office Hours—2 to 10 A. M.; 2 to 3 P. M.
Telephone call, "The Robinson."

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

TURKEY MAY YIELD THESSALY.

More Conciliatory Attitude Due to Councils from Abroad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.—Since yesterday's conference between the ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, the Ottoman officials have been more conciliatory on the subject of Thessaly, and it is now believed Turkey will yield on that point and agree to withdraw her troops. There is a change of front, said to be due to councils from abroad.

Philadelphians All Out for 123.

MANCHESTER, England, June 10.—The cricket match between the visiting Philadelphia eleven and the eleven of Lancashire began here today. The Americans won the toss and went to the bat. The Philadelphians were all out for 123 runs. The first wicket of the Lancashire went down for 25 runs, and when the home team had scored 31 runs three of their wickets were down.

Rogers Accepts Durnan's Challenge.

TORONTO, Ont., June 10.—Erastus Rogers of Worcester, Mass., has accepted the challenge of Eddie Durnan of this city to row for $1,000 a side, the race to be rowed in Worcester at an early date.

Receiver Requested.

TERRE HAUTE, June 10.—The Whiteley Malleable Casting Company of Muncie, Ind., has asked for a receiver for the Terre Haute Manufacturing Company, alleging that the company owes $10,000. Judge Petty issued a restraining order pending the hearing for a receiver. The concern manufactures the Schleur separable tandem bicycle.

Another Daughter to the Czar and Czarina.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—The czarina has been delivered of a daughter at the Peterhoff. The first child of their majesties, born November 3, 1895, is a daughter also, the Grand Duchess Olga.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Original—James Riley, Central Falls. Original, widow's, etc.—Julia Lally, Providence.

MR. WOOLLETT'S SHYLOCK.

To the Editor of the News:

The Boston papers have been trivially severe in their judgment of Mr. Sidney Woollett's performance of Shylock, and very unjust. That his acting is without blemish is far from true; but it by no means deserves the strictures which we have read. His conception of the character to be portrayed is broad and extremely fine, and his fulfillment of the conception cannot but give pleasure to any intelligent reader of the play. The wealthy and successful Jew, long successful in hoarding his gains among his Christian enemies and despisers, whom he as cordially hates, is first introduced to us; and the craft with which he leads up to the signing of the bond is portrayed with great skill. The Jew, persecuted for centuries, and bearing in his breast the wrongs of his race and his religious doctrine of revenge, springs into being as the chance is offered to lend the equivalent of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars of our money for a pound of Christian flesh. Consumed with this large desire—large from his point of view—Shylock, in Mr. Woollett, stands superbly portrayed before us. The remainder of the play hangs upon this understanding of the character which Shakespeare has created for us. To the very end this interpretation of the part is carried out. The Jew, longing only to avenge the wrongs of his race, and those which he himself has borne, stands determined to exact the penalty which shall pay the debt in full. His enemies call him cur, devil and other strong names. He sees only his aim. The loss of his daughter and, with her, sundry jewels and ducats incidentally brings to view the Jew in his every-day character, and it is here that Mr. Woollett's portrayal is weakest. On the main lines of the part the performance deserves the sincerest praise, and we believe that with slight tening down in minor details it might be called great.

X.

Boston, June 9, 1897.

TRIAL OF THE PORTER POSTPONED.

Owing to the bad weather, the final trial trip of United States torpedo boat Porter, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until more favorable conditions prevail. On this trial no attempts at speed will be made, as the boat's ability to make fast time has already been adequately proved; the trip is to be made simply to show that the Porter is in good condition before she is finally accepted by the government. If the weather is favorable the trip will be made out into the ocean. If the sea is likely to be heavy the Porter will go up the Sound.

TO MAKE ROCK TRANSPARENT.

Professor William B. Dwight of Vassar College has invented a machine that will slice rock so thin that it can be used for a window transparency. This feat is accomplished by means of a series of tin disks with edges charged with diamond dust. The machine will cut fossils or rock of any description so thin that one may see through it as easily as through the glass in a window. To such a degree of nicety is the machine regulated that it will cut the most brittle rock to the thickness of one-fiftieth of an inch.

The object of the inventor was to contrive a machine which should be of assistance to the paleontologist in enabling him to distinguish the minor points of his objects of investigation, which under former conditions was impossible. One of the chief difficulties of the paleontologist has been his inability to study thoroughly the grain of the rock. It is often the case that the points of greatest value are not shown upon the rock's surface, and the geologist breaks it with his hammer. Now, the paleontologist objects to doing anything of this sort because he realizes that in so doing he may destroy a chance specimen. Therefore, a machine that permits him to saw off almost the thickness of a hair at a time triples his opportunities of discovery and makes possible an analysis of a rock specimen finer than those his fondest dreams imagined might one day be possible.

It has long been known, also, that the beauty of various varieties of stone increased in proportion as their density was lessened. Therefore it is possible by means of the new machine to study the grain of a rock, which may perhaps prove prismatic in a manner never before supposed to be possible.

The geologist knows exactly the rock formations which represent certain periods in the earth's existence. The composition of rock is by no means the same. Each age has had its variation, and therefore this method which the machine makes possible of showing to the smallest degree the composition of the rock enables the geologist to trace its history beyond peradventure.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters, and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

They Supply Clothing, Food and Transportation for Eskimos.

In Alaska they call Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, moderator of the last Presbyterian assembly, the "reindeer man." Since he has been general agent of education in Alaska he has done many things for the good of the unorganized territory, but the thing of greatest importance was the introduction of reindeer into the country.

The problems of food and transportation are the most serious which confront the residents of America's frozen north. The walrus, whale and seal, which furnished meat food for the Eskimos, have been fast killed by the hunters, while, as the ordinary draft animals are unable to endure the cold, dogs have supplied the only means of communication. Dr. Jackson set about to find a solution of the problem, and suggested that the government buy domesticated reindeer from Siberia and transport them to Alaska. The experiment has been a great success. The vast territory of Alaska central and Arctic Alaska, unfitted for agriculture or cattle raising, is abundantly supplied with the long, fibrous, white moss, the natural food of the reindeer. Taking the statistics of Norway and Sweden as a guide, Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska can support nine million reindeer, furnishing a supply of clothing, food and means of transportation to a population of a quarter of a million.

The reindeer is peculiarly adapted to the conditions of life in the Arctic regions, and it furnishes the possibilities of large and increasing commercial industries. The flesh is considered a great delicacy, whether fresh or cured. The untanned skin makes the best clothing for the climate of Alaska, and when tanned is good leather. The hair is in great demand by reason of its buoyancy, and is employed in the making of life-preservers. From the horns and hoofs are made the best glue known to commerce. When Alaska is thoroughly stocked with the valuable animal it is believed that along these lines industries will be developed that will amount to millions of dollars annually.

During the past season the influx of miners into the Yukon region has made an urgent call for reindeer for freighting purposes. In the original plan for the purchase and distribution of reindeer the furnishing of food for the famishing Eskimos was the chief consideration, but it has lately been found out that the reindeer are as important to the white men as they are to the Eskimos. The wonderful placer mines of the Yukon region are situated from twenty-five to one hundred miles off the great Yukon river. The provisions brought from the south and landed upon the banks of the river are with great difficulty transported to the mines. So great was the extremity last winter that mongrel Indian dogs cost $100 to $200 each for transportation purposes, and the freight charges from the river to the mines, thirty miles, ranged from fifteen to twenty cents per pound.

It is now agreed that the development of these mines, containing vast stores of gold, depend in a great measure upon the more rapid introduction of reindeer for freighting. There are no roads in Alaska, and no transportation facilities away from the rivers. Dogs were used in the limited traveling of the past, but the dog teams have been slow and food must be carried for their use, while the trained reindeer can not only travel two or three times as fast as the dogs, but can be turned loose to feed itself on the moss, which abounds.

The first importation of reindeer, made by the government at Dr. Jackson's suggestion, was seven hundred. In one year this increased two hundred. They breed very rapidly, and the plan followed by Dr. Jackson has been to lease small herds of twenty to the residents of Eskimo villages, with the understanding that in five years one hundred must be returned to the United States government. It is believed that when the period expires the Eskimos will be able to fulfill their bargain and have four hundred left for their use.

It is regarded as important that the natives, who are just emerging from barbarism, be taught how to support themselves. Dr. Jackson relates many tales which show the depraved conditions of these native-born Americans. He says that among the wild Eskimos of the Arctic it is considered a kindness and a neighborly act to kill an old person or one who is chronically sick. When Captain Jackson was on the coast of Siberia a native, who had made up his mind to move to another section of the country, had an invalid daughter, who could not be moved if they took all of their goods. Instead of remaining at home and caring for the girl, the man and his sons packed up their belongings, and when the time came for them to make the journey they went into the hut and stabbed the daughter to death. Another case is told of a man who had been sick for some months who adjusted a cord around his neck, and then asked the neighbors to pull him up until he was strangled to death. He wanted to die, and as good neighbors they assisted him in accomplishing his wish.

Dr. Jackson and the missionaries regard it as important not only to give the people moral training but also to teach them how to earn an independent support, and the industrial support which nature seems to have mapped out for the native population is the breeding and herding of reindeer and the use of the deer as a means of transportation. Already the innovation has been successful beyond his anticipations.—[Chicago Times-Herald

LIVE WHALES AT AN AQUARIUM.

The much-talked-of and long-expected whales, the non-appearance of which has caused endless questioning and much perturbation of spirit among the aquarium officials, arrived in New York yesterday, and were unceremoniously dumped into the tank made to receive them. They are two little fellows—or, rather, one fellow and one girl known as Baby Belugas. They are lively to an extent which is in great contrast to the sluggishness of their nearest rival in size, the eight-foot sturgeon. After they were put into the main pool of the aquarium, which is six feet deep and forty feet in diameter, they began a series of gyrations and evolutions. The whales keep together, and their movements consist of an undulating sea-serpentish gliding about the tank, which, to one accustomed to sea-sickness, is rather too suggestive of a ship following the curvature of long sea swells.

The male whale is a drab color, marked with dark spots. He measures nine feet in length and weighs six hundred pounds. The female is cream-colored, measures ten and a half feet in length, six feet girth and eighteen inches across the flukes of the tail, and weighs eight hundred pounds. They were caught by the fishermen of the Riviere-Ouelle, Province of Quebec, about eighty miles below the city of Quebec, in the St. Lawrence river. The catching of whales is the chief industry of these fishermen. They inclose a space in the river somewhat resembling a pound, and the whales get caught in it at high tide. At low tide the fishermen harpoon them and drag them ashore. Sometimes as many as one hundred and fifty gallons of the purest oil is obtained from the carcasses. These fishermen have had a standing offer from Eugene G. Blackford, ex-fish commissioner, to secure two good specimens of the Beluga whale for the aquarium.

When word was received that the whales were ready for shipment, Professor Butler of No. 264½ South Elliott place, Brooklyn, an expert on whales in captivity, was delegated to go to Quebec to superintend their transportation. A box a little larger than the whale was built for each. It was left open at the top and one end, and was lined with wet seaweed. In these coffin-like receptacles the whales arrived yesterday over the West Shore railroad. They were brought to the aquarium in big express wagons, and attracted crowds of people wherever they passed. On arrival at the aquarium the boxes were lowered into the receiving pool, and the whales invited to "get out." This they did in a cautious way. Then they paused a moment in surprise, and started to knock a hole through the tank's walls. They were not fed during the day, but at night they received a meal of eels. These are to be the main article of their diet at the aquarium.

The whales spout only sparingly, never sending aloft a stream of water over eighteen inches high. As to the length of time they can live in captivity, opinions differ, and there is little data to decide on, the best-known case being a whale which lived in a tank at the Boston Museum for eighteen months. On the other hand, it is said that a whale which was shipped from here to Brighton, England, lived for only two days after his arrival.—[New York Tribune.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Captain Wilcox of Tiverton is in town.

—Miss Bradhurst of Baltimore is visiting Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

—Mr. Warren Leland, Jr., of the Ocean House, has gone to New York for a few days.

—The improvement in the weather, while not very great ashore, was enough to send the fishing fleet to sea.

—Miss Ella L. Smith, one of the teachers at Howard University, Washington, has arrived here to spend the summer.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Crane of Washington and Ralph Sweetland and John C. Muldoon of Boston are at The Aquidneck.

—Yesterday fishing schooner Minerva was hauled out at Crowley's, and today the A. H. Phillips and Penikese are hauled out there.

—Mrs. Baldwin, widow of Admiral C. H. Baldwin, U. S. A., was a passenger on steamship Teutonic, which arrived in New York yesterday.

—A smashup on the Shore line road last night interfered with the New York mails, papers and express this morning, delaying even some of the papers on the 1 o'clock trip of the General.

—The men who have been repairing the track of the street railroad finished their work today and will at once leave for other fields of labor. The pavers are now busy at the head of Franklin street. The crosstown line shows the same improvement on the main line. The new turnout between Peabody street and Middleton avenue has been paved, but is not yet wired.

SOME OF CALIFORNIA'S BIG TREES.

In the national parks and forest reserves of California the big trees are by far the most interesting and greatest natural features. There are two varieties, namely, Sequoia sempervirens, ordinarily known as the "redwood," the tree which has furnished most of the redwood lumber of commerce, and Sequoia gigantea, from which a comparatively small amount of similar lumber has been made. The former is the smaller variety, and grows on the foot-hills along the coast; the latter attains a considerably larger growth, is, more strictly speaking, the "big tree" of California, and is seldom found at a lower altitude than 5,000 feet.

Scattered along the extent of the Sierra Nevadas from north to south are many distinct and separate groups or groves of Sequoia gigantea. These are generally known by names significant of locality, as, for instance, "Calaveras," "Tuolumne," "Mariposa" and "Fresno," names of the counties in which the groves so called are situated. The Tuolumne grove is in the Yosemite Park, and the Mariposa near by. This latter is the one most frequently visited by tourists, and contains the "Wawona"—a tree with a hole burnt in its base, through which the stage road runs and four-horse stages are driven without difficulty—and the "Grizzly Giant," one of the largest trees in the world.

The stately grandeur of these enormous and lofty trees is so impressive it seems quite fit and natural that some of the larger ones should have been individualized and honored with distinguished titles. Nearly every state in the Union and every distinguished general of the civil war has a namesake among them. The "General Grant," in the General Grant Park, and the "General Sheridan" of the "Giant Forest" (situated in the Sequoia Park), are individuals of the largest size. It is difficult to determine just which of the big trees is the largest, but these two and the "Grizzly Giant"—the gnarly base of any one of which will exceed thirty feet in diameter—are probably the biggest trees yet discovered.

The trees often grow in such inaccessible mountain retreats that some of the territory covered by them has never yet been thoroughly and systematically explored. Outside the lands reserved by the government, a California lumber company owns several thousand acres of these trees—enough to last forty years, cutting many millions of feet per year.—[Harper's Weekly.

NAVAL NOTES.

Captain T. S. Freeman has been ordered to the Richmond.

Commander J. G. Green has been ordered to command the Puget Sound naval station.

Cadets H. L. Collins and A. T. Graham have been ordered to the Iowa.

Lieutenant Commander W. W. Kimball has been transferred from the bureau of naval intelligence to duty with the Rodgers and other torpedo boats.

Should the government accept the proposition of the Union Iron Works to provide diagonal armor for battleship Wisconsin, now in course of construction, it is thought an armor-plate plant will be established in San Francisco. Abbott Brown of Edinburgh, Scotland, a manufacturer of armor plate, recently visited and inspected the Union Works, and it is asserted that he reported favorably on the project. There is cause to believe that he not only made estimates of the cost of such works, but prepared plans for their construction.

ENGLISH DECORATED

Toilet Ware,

Ten pieces, $2 25, worth $3.

A New Bread and Cake Box, ventilated, for $1.

WALSH BROTHERS,

223 Thames Street.

"CAMP OF RHODE ISLAND MILITIA."

Details of Duty for the Brigade at Quonset Point in July.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, June 10.—The first brigade camp order was issued today by the adjutant general. It announces the date as the week beginning Monday, July 12, and the name as "Camp of Rhode Island Militia." It gives details of the routine, which in most cases are similar to those of last year and the year before, though there are a few new paragraphs. Succeeding orders will give details of the new arrangements of guard duty and for the transfer and catering for the troops.

The men will wear campaign uniforms, and dress uniforms will not be taken to the camp. On arrival at the camp grounds each company will pitch its own tents, and the regular routine will be taken up immediately after the camp flag is raised. One dollar a day is allowed for subsistence to each officer and man actually in camp, and fifty cents for each horse. Each organization will arrange for its own subsistence, but the bills of fare must be submitted to the adjutant general before camp week. The orders outline the routine of daily duty, extending from the first call, at 5:50 a. m., to taps, at 11 p. m. Each command will be instructed in special drill by Lieutenant Charles W. Abbot, Jr., Twelfth United States Infantry, the United States inspecting officer—the First regiment Tuesday, July 13; the Second, Wednesday, July 14, and the other commands on dates to be announced in later orders.

On arrival at the camp on Monday, Battery A, light artillery, will fire a national salute of twenty-one guns, and the flag will be hoisted. Friday, July 16, at 3 p. m., the brigade in heavy marching order will be reviewed by the governor. The companies will be paraded in the company streets before breaking camp Saturday, and the state equipment will be inspected to avoid loss, which has been considerable heretofore. Besides the special instruction by Lieutenant Abbot, Captain Murray of Brown University and also of the Fourth United States cavalry, will drill the cavalry battalion and Captain Wotherspoon of the Rhode Island Agricultural College and of the Twelfth United States infantry, the infantry regiments.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Miss Annie Barber has gone to Kingston on a visit.

Captain Chandler is putting off his fleet, preparatory to placing his boats in commission.

A NOTED STAR SAPPHIRE.

There is at present in the keeping of Mr. Hayward, of this city a Ceylon sapphire belonging to Major General Robley, which is not less remarkable for its size than for its translucency and the brilliance of the optical effects it can show. The weight of the gem is 636 carats, and it is of a dark, milky blue color, perfectly transparent and flawless. Larger sapphires have been known, but they have usually, if not always been dull and muddy instead of having the clear, translucent color of this specimen.

But, in addition, it possesses a property occasionally found in slightly cloudy or milky Ceylon sapphires—and sometimes in other gems, too—which rarely enhances its value in the eyes of believers in the occult powers of precious stones to confer health and good fortune on their wearers. It is a star sapphire or asteria. That is, being cut en cabochon, it displays a beautiful, opalescent star, dividing its six rays at the apex, which changes its position according to the movement of the source of light by which it is viewed.

By employing two or three sources of light two or three of these stars can be simultaneously seen in the gem. By further cutting it is said that the beauty of this stone could be still more increased, but, of course, at the expense of its size.—[London Times.

APRONS

—OF—

All Kinds at Cut Prices.

One lot CHILDREN'S, made of an excellent WHITE MUSLIN, fancy lace fronts, trimmed collars and sleeves; usual price 35c, at } 25c.

GINGHAM APRONS, for children 2 to 14 years of age, ALL GUTTER, made of best quality material, at } 23c.

LADIES' APRONS, made of good muslin, 4-inch hem; regular price 18c. each. } 12½c.

LADIES' MUSLIN APRONS, good material, 6-inch hem, double tucks; regular 25c. goods, at } 20c.

One lot made of excellent MUSLIN, large size, broad bands, trimmed with embroidery and four tucks; regular 35c. goods, at } 25c.

Other APRONS, of all kinds, for ladies and children, at 3c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c. and 65c. each.

Levy's

76 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday Evening, June 14.

SOUSA

And His Band.



Tenth Triumphal Tour 21,000 Miles, Ocean to Ocean, Gulf to Gulf.

Elizabeth Northrop, Prima Donna Soprano; Martina Johnstone, Violinista; Arthur Pryor, Trombone; Franz Rell, Fluegelhorn

Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Sale opens Sat., June 12.

PARK THEATRE, - - BOSTON.

One week, beginning

Monday, June 7.

Mr. Sidney Woollett as Shylock

—IN—

Merchant of Venice

Supported by a carefully selected company.

A HALF DOZEN PERHAPS



PERHAPS Your eyes don't permit you to see with distinctness and ease.

PERHAPS You have fitted glasses and are using some now that don't give comfort.

PERHAPS You don't know how seriously imperfect uses affect the gen'l health.

PERHAPS You don't know eyes are ruined by glasses improperly fitted.

PERHAPS You have several times decided to have your eyes scientific'y examined.

PERHAPS You will let me do it. Advice and examination cost you nothing.

MUELLER,

Scientific Optician, Bellevue Avenue.



Time Is Very Precious

Where your sight is concerned. If you have the least trouble with your eyes, delay may prove more serious than you imagine. You can have your eyes examined here without cost to you. If you do not need glasses we will tell you so.

Wilson, - Optician,

88 BROADWAY.

For Nice Lean

Sugar Cured Hams

At the lowest market prices, GO TO

THE POINT MARKET,

Corner Bridge and Washington Streets

T. GLADDING & SON.

SPONGES AT BARGAINS!

I have a lot of sponges which I will close out at one-third below the regular price, to make room for new goods. This is an exceptional opportunity and will be of short duration.

THE HUB PHARMACY 176 Thames St.

E. S. BLUMENKRANZ, Pharmacist.

Young Spring

Ducklings and Goslings

—AT—

ROONEY'S MARKET,

251 THAMES STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Perfect Fitting

LADIES' $3 Shoes,

Soft and easy; require no breaking in; medium and wide toes; lace and button.

NORMAN,

160 Thames Street.

Big Circulation.

That is what our store are having. Sale increased every week. Our special offer in ladies' russet and black kid or dongola shoe, patent tip, lace or button,

for $1.75.

Are having a great success in men's, boys' and children's shoes to suit the latest styles. Made strong and durable at prices that can't be duplicated. At the

PILOT SHOE STORE,

211 Thames Street, Daily News Building.

E. F. TREICHEL.

CALL AND SEE

SEABURY'S NEW $5 BALMORAL.

It is made of French calf, on a new style last, and is a perfect fitter.

Seabury Co.

211 THAMES STREET.

DENTISTS.

"METHYL."

We guarantee that, no matter whether you have one tooth or thirty extracted, the operation will not pain you in the least. We simply apply "METHYL" to the gums.

"METHYL" does not put you to sleep, and it does not leave the mouth sore.

Fine Gold Fillings $2 and up. Artificial Teeth, only the best materials used. Every set warranted.

DR. M. Y. SIMMONS & CO.,

233 Westminster St., Providence.

WHY

use shells loaded with fine blasting powder,

WHEN

we load them for $2.00 a hundred with "Hazzard's rifle powder."

AT SOUTHWICK'S.

Telephone.

"The Miller" and "B. & H." CENTRE DRAUGHT LAMPS,

With all the latest improvements.

Hand Lamps,
Table Lamps,
Banquet Lamps.

Hanging Lamps,
Bracket Lamps,
Stable Lanterns,
Hand Lanterns,

Separate Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades and Globes, in all sizes.

"Magnet" Lamp Oil,
Pratt's Astral Oil,
Imported Colza Oil,

In one or five gallon cans.

Lamps of All Kinds Repaired.

A. C. LANDERS,

167 THAMES STREET. COVELL'S BLOCK.

Music Hall,

248 & 250 THAMES STREET

Dancing and Banquet Halls.

Ample Ante-Rooms with all modern conveniences.

For terms and particulars apply to T. W. Sheehan, Wholesale Wines, Liquors 13 to 20 Kinsley's wharf.

OUR Specialties!

Heavy and Light Cream,
Fancy Creamery Butter,
Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

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Machinist and General Jobber,

Dealer in Mill and Engineers' Supplies, Waste, Oils of All Kinds, Belting, Babbitt, etc.

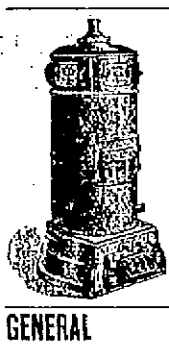
Lawn Mowers Repaired and Sharpened.

Perry Mill Building, 339 Thames Street.

HORSESHOEING, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED the shop and good will of Mr. Lewis Skinner, on Ferry wharf, I hereby notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf. All horseshoeing and jobbing promptly attended to at either place.

J. B. BACHELLER.



The Richmond Hot Water and Steam Heaters

Speak for themselves. Over 250 now in use in Newport.

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AGENTS,

185 Broadway.

GENERAL HOUSE FITTING.

Plumbing,
Electric Lighting
and Gas Piping.

HEATING—Steam and Hot Water.

LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO.

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PRACTICAL

Tinsmiths and Metal Workers

REAR OF 192 THAMES STREET.

Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.

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RESIDENCE 28 BROADWAY.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

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Residence, 18 Farewell Street.

SHOP, 7 CALEB EARLE STREET.

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Pile Driving and Dock Building.

NAPHTHA FOR LAUNCHES.

Yards—370 Thames St., and 138 Long Wharf

NEWPORT, R. I.

J. B. Cottrell,

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKER,

Warner Street, Opposite Island Cemetery

TRY THE CELEBRATED

Rainmakers Cigar, 5c.

A FULL LINE OF

Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, etc.

IRA W. WILBOR, JR., & CO.

148 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

MISS BRUCE, MANICURE,

Will open June 1 at 94 John Street.

CONCESSIONS FORFEITED.

Mexican Railroads Fail to Fulfill Terms of Their Charters.

MEXICO CITY, June 10.—All existing concessions for railways granted to the Mexican National Construction Company have been forfeited for non-fulfillment of the terms of charters. The company, however, has one line operating from Manzanillo, on the Pacific coast, to Colima, capital of the state of the same name. This line, of course, remains in the possession of the company, but it loses the proposed extension of this line from Colima to the city of Guadalajara. The Mexican National Construction Company built the Mexican National railway, and holds a large share of its second-mortgage bonds. General Palmer of New York, one of the main spirits in the enterprise, will try to secure a new concession.

WHAT THEY WANT.

Basis for an Agreement by Whiskey Distillers and Wholesalers.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Whiskey distillers and wholesale liquor dealers, believing that, while they themselves disagree as to the modification of laws affecting their special business in this country, no changes in the laws can be expected of Congress, have formulated a plan to get together and come to some common agreement. This plan, as divulged by some of the dealers here, is to propose a seventy-cent tax, a five-year bonded period, a five-year allowance of outage, all goods in bonds to run eight years; all goods made in future to run five years, with allowance to end of five years. John F. Pouge of this city has gone to Louisville to arrange for calling a convention at Cincinnati or Louisville. These steps have been taken after correspondence with distillers and dealers all over the country.

Fire in the Hold Extinguished by Flooding.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—French steamer California yesterday extinguished a fire which has been burning in the hold since Sunday. Steam failed to subdue it, and the vessel, under closed hatches, was filled with water. The cargo is now being taken out, and it is thought the cotton and other consignments will show considerable damage. The ship escaped injury.

Only One Mine Not Included in the Deal.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 10.—In the deal for coal lands in eastern Tennessee and southern Kentucky the amount of money involved will be between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000. The Coal Creek and Jellico mines, which it was thought might not be required until later, are in the deal, and the only mine of any consequence left to compete with the syndicate will be the State mine at Brushy mountain.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR'S RECEPTION.

William Waldorf Astor gave his second reception at his London residence in Carlton House Terrace last evening. It was preceded by a dinner party, at which forty guests were present, including Prince Alexander of Teck, Ambassador Hay, Mrs. Hay and Miss Hay.

The mansion, which even before it became Mr. Astor's residence was counted among the most elegant private mansions in England, has been entirely renovated. The rooms have been exquisitely panelled and enriched with fine carvings. The grand staircase has been lavishly gilded and adorned with beautiful frescoes. The dining room is a remarkable specimen of the decorator's art, and is hung with magnificent tapestries. The table is over forty feet long, probably the largest in England. The table decorations last evening were massive silver candelabra, while yellow and white orchids and silver bowls containing fruit and champagne in ice were arranged along its entire length.

The reception was one of the most brilliant given in London in recent years. Among those present were Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Michael of Russia, Earl Cadogan, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and a host of English dukes, earls and counts with their duchesses and countesses, Lord Mayor Faudel Phillips and the lady mayoress, and scores of members of the diplomatic corps.

Among the most striking toilets were those worn by the Countess of Essex, Lady William Vernon Harcourt, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Bradley-Martin and Miss Leiter.

The display of jewels was simply prodigal, and the house was a mass of flowers. M. Paderewski, Mme. Melba, M. Pol Plancon and other famous artists assisted in the musical program.

DUCKS PROFITABLE IF PROPERLY CARED FOR.

Your young ducks should have free access to green grass. If short, it is their best green food. If you add a small quantity of coarse sand to their feed, which should be largely of cornmeal, it will aid their digestion. If you intend to fatten them for market, increase the cornmeal until, at about eight weeks old, you are giving them about ninety per cent of it. At ten weeks they should weigh five pounds apiece and will give you the finest, sweetest roast you can desire, or if sold in market will bring you a large price and a handsome profit.

Water to swim in is not necessary. In fact, it is rather an injury to a soft, green duckling, as it develops too much muscle and renders the carcass tough.

As a rule, ducks are not subject to disease, their ailments being slight and easily prevented. They are not troubled with vermin, and, unlike chickens, do not have gapes. The lack of coarse sand in the food will give them indigestion, and damp quarters at night will cripple them with rheumatism. Bowel trouble, the scourge of the brooder chick, does not trouble the duckling. The duck industry, from a small beginning a few years ago, has now reached vast proportions, and plants which turn out twenty thousand ducklings annually are becoming numerous. The demand is ever increasing, and the prices in the early spring season are very high, and consequently the profits are very satisfactory.

A NEW MAGAZINE.

Intelligence, issued by the Metaphysical Publishing Company, New York, makes its appearance this month as the continuation of the Metaphysical Magazine, which has been before the public for the last two years and a half. In its new form the magazine is more attractive than ever, having been enlarged in size, changed in style, broadened in character and scope, and improved generally, while the subscription price has been reduced to the popular rate of one dollar a year and ten cents a number. Mr. Leander Edmund Whipple will edit Intelligence, and that he has a keen sense of the needs of thoughtful readers is shown by the table of contents of the June number, a part of which follows: "Man and Nature," by C. Stanland Wake; "Modern Astrology," by Alan Leo; "Philosophy of the Divine Man," by Hudor Genone; "Mardaism and 'Being'—The Iranian Dualism and Fire Worship," by C. H. A. Bjerregaard; "Bhagavad Gita—Songs of the Master," by Charles Johnston, M. R. A. S.; "Esoteric Puritanism," by Henrietta Christian Wright; "Leaves from a Metaphysician's Diary (A Summer Idyl)," by Helen Marshall North; "Strange Experience in the Rockies," by William H. Hamby; "Odors of Flowers in the Orient," by M. Eugene Mesnard. The attractiveness of Intelligence is greatly increased each month by a fine half-tone portrait of some one of the prominent workers in occult and metaphysical directions. The June number contains an excellent portrait of Mr. Leander Edmund Whipple, founder of the Metaphysical Magazine.

WASHING IN HOLLAND.

Primitive Methods Followed by Dutch Housewives.

If there exists that man who cannot calmly behold his freshly polished boots bespattered with dull miniature bull's-eyes or to risk the gloss upon his collar by the halo of moisture that will descend also around his silk hat, let him not pass of a Saturday through a narrow street in Holland. Yet this same mildly expostulating being will, if he possess even that modicum of curiosity held to be the allotment assigned him by the gods, thank the fates that led him that day and that way to witness such a "show" as house-washing affords in Holland.

In the more primitive localities modern methods are not only unknown, but earnestly despised, if by chance discovered by the portly housewife of the old school. She will have no hose playing about her house wasting water—as if it were not the thing that could be best wasted in Holland—and making servants lazy. So if you pass this way and your overflowing kindness leads you to that point of enthusiasm where perhaps you are ready to fall in line and show some awkward laborer or explain to him or her some labor-saving method, take heed of the Dutch shrug, accompanied often by an "Augh!" which means to inform the enthusiastic well-wisher to "get along, and not try to teach his grandmother." On the whole, he is justly advised, for grandmother, even when taught, will return to her wallow.

On Saturday at the permitted hour the streets are alive with maids, and huge brass water buckets line the way and block up front doors. A short-skirted, lace-decapped, stout girl, shining and glimmering like the polished brass pails, issues forth—an Amazon equipped for war. She proceeds to demonstrate the heartless saying of that great lady of France, "Apres nous le deluge." In the largest of the various brass pails she puts a remarkable forcepump, very much resembling a bassoon, also of brass and polished to look like gold. From this she lets fly a stream of water into whatever direction her deft or awkward hand guides it. As the city authorities permit specified hours for such work—twice a day—and also for the beating of carpets and rugs, the passer by is not much noticed, and is left to look out for himself.

When a Dutch girl comes into the street to work there are one or two articles of her holiday attire that are considered "en règle." These consist of the best cap, and apron, which last is dark silk or stuff. The apron has long and ornamented ribbon bows, (strikje), with ends to the edge of her heavy woolen skirt, which latter sets out far and wide by means of many underskirts over the thick-knitted stockings and wooden shoes. These aprons are often fastened with the open work silver clasp, when former family fortunes have permitted such elegancies, and present family fortunes saved them from "the Jew," the traveler, or the antique shop. Some content their vanity with a large bow only; and others, when the taste is bad, by a clasp of modern design and make. It is a remarkable trait among the Dutch, which runs through all classes, and that is, their ability to judge a really good article. They despise sham work, and among the educated I have never met, in general, such connoisseurs of art in all her branches. When their houses contain beautiful things—and the majority do—it is always of the rarest in taste and quality. They also put the best foot forward. I once asked one of these experts at water sprouting, as she bent over her brass pail held tightly between her knees like a violoncello, while she played the "bassoon" with all the force of her round, red arms, why she wore her fine ribbons when house-washing?

The reply was: "How, now, Mevroun, would that look, when a maid bends over in the street where strangers pass, to have no mooi strikje (nice bow) to hang down behind?"

One must admit that the mooi strikje has often an ample showease.

In a second pail, filled with fresh water, is brought a sponge, a chamois, and a soft coarse cloth. When the house and windows are well sprouted up goes the sponge, on a long pole, and when the sponge has had a turn, up goes the "shammy," well wrung out, to dry off all moisture left by the sponge. After that the soft cloth. This is no exaggeration. These "soft clothe" are hemmed and marked and constitute a part of the week's wash. When the sidewalk and courtyard are wiped up, the ribbon bow has a fine opportunity for exhibition. A "dweil" is a heavy canton flannel house cloth, large and square. The worker throws on a pail of water, and in a second flings her "dweil" over the running water, holds fast of it by two corners, and then runs in a crab-like motion, until she drives the water out to the gutter. The body is bent at the waist only, the knees scarcely giving as the wooden shoes clatter backward over the even bricks with a rapidity astonishing. The "mooi strikje" soars aloft, notwithstanding the desire to have it hang down behind, and the whole picture presented is not unlike a "schweringen-scheherring," boat, as it puts out in the bleak early spring with pennants floating in the stiff North Sea's breeze.

This is a Saturday housewash. Twice a year there come men, who give the house a royal bath, scrub it with Brussels earth and a brush from roof to sidewalk. The great "schoon-maak," or Spring cleaning usually occupies about six weeks, with every day a discomfort. Many people go to the hotels for sleeping, and the lady goes home daily to superintend. The gentlemen find the club very attractive. The 1st of March sees war declared against spiders, soot, and poke holes. All stoves but that of the kitchen are taken out of the house to the smith's, where they are set in order during the Summer, to be brought out with November. To let the thermometer decide these issues is a point of view not familiar to the Hollander. The chimney sweep plays an important role in this matter, and the chimney has an important office in the workings of the household. The law requires that the chimneys in constant use should be swept no less frequently than once a year. Should a house catch fire by the chimney, and it cannot be proved that the chimney has been swept, the insurance to be claimed will not cover the damages, if through clever management you receive any insurance at all. Chimneys are severely taxed, and each flue counted. A house with eleven flues is taxed 39 guldens a year. Until January, 1897, windows and doors were taxed. Ventilation was a luxury few could afford. But to return to the house-cleaning.

The sweep comes at an early hour, lays bare the bricks that line the flues, and gathers carefully all the soot into bags. The soot is the sweep's perquisite, which he sells to be made into stove polish, and an excellent polish it makes. The chimneys once clean, no Dutchwoman would ever allow a fire again to be lighted even if influenza knocks at the door. So March blows its best to punish such foolishness. The "schoon-maak" then begins. The garret is first attacked. Every crack and cranny is "zeep-sopped" (soap suddled,) Brussels earthed, sponged, and "zeem-lapped," (shammied.) Where iron and steel appear they are scoured with fine sand and oil, then rubbed with emery paper. Once a week a vendor of "schurgoed" stops at the door to fill the long shaped box containing four and six divisions, with the various sands used daily for scouring. All halls are marble in Holland, and are kept as white as when newly quarried by a white earth dug from the hills of Belgium. The "schoon-maakster" (charwoman) arrives fully prepared to scour all that the house contains, and one of these worthies left me in disgust after the first day because she was not allowed to emerypaper a box full of trash, such as hooks, screws, and old hinges. It was no "schoon-maak," she sneeringly remarked, and evidently thought her reputation too much at stake to continue the engagement.—[Letter from The Hague, in New York Times.

NEW PLAN OF REPRESENTATION.

Proposed Re-organization of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic state central committee appointed at the last state convention met in Providence yesterday and organized by re-electing the old officers unanimously. Franklin P. Owen of Scituate was re-elected chairman. Dr. Garvin nominated John T. Driman of Providence for secretary, but Mr. Driman declined the honor, and nominated John E. Conley of Warren. The doctor then nominated John H. Tucker of Warwick for the secretaryship. Mr. Tucker also declined, and Mr. Conley was unanimously re-elected. John H. Tucker was re-elected treasurer.

The principal business of the meeting, aside from the election of officers, was the report of Messrs. Greene, Tucker and Dorney, the committee appointed to ascertain the reasons why the Democrats in certain towns failed to make nominations for the General Assembly. The towns failing to nominate last spring were Bristol, East Providence, Exeter, Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, North Providence, Portsmouth, Smithfield and West Greenwich.

The committee reported that it had communicated to the committeemen representing the several towns, setting forth the composition and scope of the committee and the authority under which it acted, and requesting each town committee, through its chairman, to furnish its reasons for failing to place a legislative ticket in the field at the last election. The committee further says: "We have to reasons for failing to place a legislative ticket on record not even the common courtesy of an acknowledgment of the communication from a single committee. The apparent intention to ignore your authority through your representatives decided us to refer the whole matter back to the state central committee for such action as they may think proper in the circumstances."

The report, after some discussion, was referred to the new executive committee for such disciplinary action as the committee may think proper.

The secretary of the committee appointed to formulate a new plan for the state organization submitted a report concerning the appointment of a state committee of nine members, five from Providence county and one from each of the other counties in the state, to have all the powers of the present committee, with the addition of certain others needed to enable the committee to enforce the party's will in towns and cities where the local organizations are lax or indifferent; also a county committee in each county, on which each town or city shall have one representative, the chairman of the county committees to act as an advisory committee to the state committee. The powers of the town and city committees are left unchanged. It was explained that the new rules would have to be adopted by a state convention to become operative.

On motion of Mr. McGlynn of Central Falls it was voted to refer the rules to a committee of five, who are to recommend such changes as are deemed advisable, and report at the next meeting.

It was voted that the three officers of the committee and eight members to be selected by the chairman be an executive committee for the ensuing year.

On motion of Dr. Garvin fifteen members were made to constitute a quorum of the committee.

AN ENORMOUS RESERVOIR IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Preliminary government surveys have begun for the proposed reservoirs in Colorado and Wyoming, which are to be among the largest in the world. Engineers, not only in this country, but abroad, are interested in the successful carrying out of the plans decided on. Herman M. Chittendon, Captain of Engineers, United States Army, has been detailed by the War Department, and after several months of extensive traveling and topographical observations has decided on the great natural basin near Laramie as the Wyoming site. That basin is peculiarly situated and lends itself readily to the plan in view.

It lies in the heart of the Rocky mountains, and is ten miles long and two miles wide. Its maximum depth is 150 feet, and according to Captain Chittendon, it is estimated that it will readily hold 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. An idea of this vast quantity may be gained when it is stated that it will take between five and six years to fill the basin.

In order to obtain sufficient water, the Big and Little Laramie rivers will be tapped, as it would take a lifetime to fill the basin from rainfalls. But even with two rivers pouring into its vast area, it will take as already stated according to the government engineers, between five and six years.

The great utility of this reservoir will be to keep the entire eastern part of Wyoming and western Nebraska supplied with water during the dry season, thus averting the terrible consequences of severe droughts, which have discouraged the agriculturists up to the present. The water will be collected in winter and used to flood the streams leading down from the site of the big reservoir during the summer. A corps of government engineers is now on the scene surveying the basin and drawing up plans for the feeding ditches.

NEW YORK'S NEXT MAYOR.

The prospects of electing Seth Low as the next mayor of New York are encouragingly good. Mr. Low is practically fixed upon by the Citizens' Union as its candidate, and a portion of the machine Republicans have agreed to support him. Platt has wriggled and twisted to find a way to escape from being compelled to acquiesce, but has failed at every point, and is thought to be preparing to submit to the inevitable. Mr. Low is the last man among the Republicans over whom Platt can hope to have any influence, and the city will therefore be entirely safe with Mr. Low as mayor. It looks like a straight contest between him and Tammany's candidate, and this in itself will compel Tammany to select one of the more respectable men of its school of politics. If it should fortuitously elect its candidate, therefore, the misfortune will be much mitigated. The chances are that it is not strong enough to do this against Mr. Low. There is danger, of course, of Platt transferring a portion of his machine to Tammany, but it is doubtful if Tammany can carry the election even then. Mr. Low is the ideal man for Greater New York. He is a genuine reformer, tested and found true in his position as mayor of Brooklyn. No party can possibly influence him against the public good, and he will go into the contest with such a prestige for success and public usefulness as no other man could have.—[Boston Herald

THEY WILL BOLT.

The People of Newport are Vitally Interested.

One Case, and There Are Others

There is a large body of doubters in Rhode Island, many in Newport.

The movement has been gaining force for some time and has become so powerful that those interested are anxious to declare themselves. They are bolting ancient and useless methods of treating catarrh and hay fever and they have come out in full force for California Catarrh Cure, because they have tried it and know its worth. Here are words from a Rhode Island man who has tried many medicines and treatments before he got what he wanted in California Catarrh Cure, the greatest and only known cure for catarrh.

Mr. Albert W. Lawton, 79 Bridge street, says: "I have had catarrh in my nose and throat for a long time. My head was badly stuffed up, and my throat troubled me quite a lot. Hearing of California Catarrh Cure, I got a bottle at the Hub Pharmacy, and have obtained more relief from it than from anything else I have ever tried; it clears my head first rate."

Don't suffer longer with hawking, snuffing, gagging, bad breath, headaches, and all other symptoms of catarrh, when there is such a cure as California Catarrh Cure.

In nasal catarrh the directions on each bottle have only to be followed till a cure is effected, then, with care of each cold, one may be free from chronic catarrh forever.

Catarrh of the stomach presupposes nasal catarrh and is cured in the same way.

In the case of hay fever, the earlier the treatment is begun the better, but used at any time relief will be obtained and persistence will result in a cure.

Note the cures California Catarrh Cure is daily working among Newport people. Sold by all dealers; 50 cents, three times as much, one dollar.

CLOTHING.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

In February '95 we offered a 40 dollar Black Diagonal Suit for 25 dollars. No bigger bargain was ever placed before the buyers of Newport and their appreciation of it was shown by the number of suits sold.

We are now going to repeat that offer. Having just purchased a large quantity of superior English Black Diagonal we will, till further notice, make suits from it for 25 dollars. These suits, as we will make them up, will be equal to suits that only a few years ago we sold for 40 dollars.

We have had many calls for a 25 dollar suit equalling the one we made in '95 for that price, this one fully meets that demand. It will pay you to take advantage of this offer at once.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,

Tailors---Haberdashers,

174 THAMES STREET.

Indoor and outdoor liveries of every description made to order at short notice. Bags and breeches a specialty. OTTO, 244 Thames Street.

K. S. F., Attention.

The greatest gathering of Knights of Sherwood Forest that has ever assembled will convene at New Jersey, September 7, '97.

Newport Sir Knights, a golden opportunity is yours, by selecting your uniform from Russo's superb uniform fabrics, secured especially to meet the many orders for uniforms now on hand.

Remember Conclave No. 39 is the banner conclave. Her uniformed Sir Knights will be in the van of this mammoth assemblage.

GOLD BADGE WITH EVERY UNIFORM.

DONATO RUSSO, 6 BROADWAY.

Liveries of every description a specialty.

H. D. Spooner, TAILOR,

233 1-2 Thames Street.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

Lampson and Hubbard Hats,

To close out entire stock, $3 and $3.50

For $1.50.

Come early, before sizes are broken. See window.

J. K. McLENNAN.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

New Importation of Our

P. B. & S.

Olive Oil,

We will sell for the present at

$6,75 a case.

Buy now, the new tariff bill will raise the price of Olive Oil.

Peleg Bryer & Son

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF

STOVES,

From $3 to $40.

ALSO JUST ARRIVED,

50 Nice Toilet Sets, $2 50 to $10.

ALSO 25 Nice Dinner Sets, $6.50 to $18.

ALSO Refrigerators, $3 to $20.

BASKETS, MATS

AND ALL KINDS

Laundry Stoves and Utensils.

J. F. MARDEN.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS.



RUGS and ART SQUARES.

BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICES. Upholstering in all its branches and mattresses made over, at J. W. HORTON & CO'S, 42 Church St. J. W. Horton. F. A. Ward.

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DON'T FORGET

That we are here all the year round.

Twenty-seven years in our business in this city gives us a knowledge of Newport's trade, such as is possessed by no other dealer. You gain by our experience.

For Fresh Pure CANDIES

It will pay you to call and examine our stock made on the premises of nothing but the best materials in the market, at prices that will compare most favorably with any in the city, considering purity and quality of goods.

OUR CHOCOLATE GOODS

are made of the best that can be bought, and we guarantee them absolutely pure.

During the season we give special prices to Hotels, Boarding Houses, Entertainments and Parties.

Get our prices and see what we can do for you.

C. F. Frasch,

170 THAMES STREET.

Fenton's Home-made Candies

Bon Bons, Chocolates a Specialty.

Fancy Baskets, Bonbonieres, Dinner and Cotillion Favors.

128 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

"Perfectly Satisfied,"

Is what my patrons say.

It is a fact that my Suits, Overcoats and Trousers are made better, fit as well, and will wear as long, as those costing very much more.

I make to order, Suits, $14; Overcoats, $15; Trousers, $4 and upward.

Not obliged to take goods that are not satisfactory in every way.

NEIL McLENNAN,

268 Thames Street, U. S. Hotel Building.

M. E. Tobin,

48 Washington Square,

Opposite State House.

Correct Styles in both Imported and Domestic Creations

A Sensation

of keenest satisfaction comes with every glass of Williams' Root Beer. Keep it in the house ready to quench your thirst. Your whole family will enjoy it. It is a temperance drink, clear, bright and sparkling. You are drinking to your own health when you drink

Williams' Root Beer

WILLIAMS & CARLETON CO., MFRS, Hartford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

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From $3,000 down. Send particulars to

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WE OFFER FOR RENTAL

—THE—

House 13 Central Court.

Fourteen rooms, modern improvements; barn and carriage house.

DAVIS, WARD & MACILL,

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The Cottage of James Gordon Bennett, Esq., corner Catherine and Fir Streets.

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Real Estate Office, Canonicus Building, 259 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Within one minute's walk of the Jamestown Ferry.

Also Office Ferry Wharf, Jamestown.

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The cottages are delightfully situated by the sea, handsomely furnished and fitted with every modern improvement, located at the east end of the celebrated bathing beach, where there is a private bath house for each cottage. Apply to

RENFREW PARK CO.,

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Lamb, Ducks and Geese.

Bluck's Market, 103 Bellevue Av.

WEBER'S

PATES en CROUTE,

Pates de Foie Gras

(In jars and tins).

Foie Gras au Naturel.

Cordero Freres et Fils

Extra Peeled Truffes.

Grandy's Green Turtle Meat

Mauviettes, Rognons, Financieres, etc.

SEA SIDE MARKET,

202 Thames Street.

DELICIOUS CORNED BEEF,

The best in this city, or money refunded.

Butter, Eggs, Fruit and Vegetables.

LOWEST PRICES.

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SOUTH SIDE MARKET,

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N. B.—If permitted to call for orders, goods will be promptly delivered.

Removal!

I have removed my market to 146 Thames Street.

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Well Satisfied

Is what any of my customers will tell you. I can offer no better recommendation.

MEAT, POULTRY, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT AT LOW PRICES.

W. L. BARKER,

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NEWPORT NURSERY COMPANY

OFFERS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Trees and Shrubs

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

We offer most of the NEW and RARE sorts, including Herbaceous plants, Roses, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Andromedas, Hypericums, Irises, Lilies, Hydrangeas, Vines and Climbers.

Also fine specimens of English Hollys grown in Newport without protection in winter, and so proven suited to our climate, the New Lilacs, and other recent importations.

When desired will contract to lay out and plant estates large or small under the supervision of one of Newport's well known gardeners. Everything warranted as represented. Seaside planting a specialty and with plants grown in seaside exposures.

Apply for further information to Richard Gardner, Superintendent, on the premises, Vernon avenue, or address Newport Nursery Company.

LEONARD'S

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works.

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 396 Thames Street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 68 Broadway. Telephone connection.

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SOAP.

Arrived today, a full car of

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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JAMES A. EDDY'S,

Cash Grocery and Market,

250 Thames Street.

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FRESH SMOKED

Hams, Bacon, Beef Tongues and Dried Beef.

Peckham & Manchester,

BROADWAY.

BUTTER,

Fine quality,

20c. a lb.,

5 1-2 lbs. for $1.

Fresh Island Veal,

ASPARAGUS,

Legs of Mutton,

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☞ Prices are the lowest.

D. E. Young,

130 THAMES STREET.

Holden's Positive Pile Cure

NEVER FAILS. TRY IT AND MAKE LIFE WORTH THE LIVING. FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Holden Medical Co., - Newport, R. I.

Ask for testimonials.

To the Young Face

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives fresher charms; to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL

To Excel in Golf, Fencing, Swimming and Rowing.

The summer girl of 1897 is to be distinctly an athlete. She may still cling to the fluffiness of other years when she is indulging in a promenade upon the hotel veranda or along the beach, but this will disappear when the hour for athletics arrives. It is all the outgrowth of the idea that a woman to be thoroughly fashionable must be muscular. The day of the flabby girl has departed.

What particular form will the athletic fad take? This is the question the mothers and fathers of the summer girl have been asking. You can count the branches of the fad on four fingers. Here they are: Golf, fencing, swimming and rowing. There is a strong tendency toward popularizing the fourth in the category named. Wellesley girls have a "crew," and the gymnasiums at the girls' colleges are exceedingly well patronized by the students. Perhaps one might not think it, but very many of those same students are summer girls—the simon pure article.

There are a lot of things the summer girl must know to be athletic. If a girl is really going to enter into outdoor sports she must be absolutely correct in what she does. Golf is considered a rather muscular game for a woman, and so it is. Not only that, but it is a game that calls for knowledge as well as skill. Take "driving," for instance. In this feature of golf one must cultivate a good style. Style may not be of the great importance which some veterans insist on, but who can deny that a good style is a distinct advantage to a summer girl who wishes to become a good player?

This is where the knowledge comes in. To make a good drive the club should be grasped firmly with the left hand, the right being used more to guide the direction, the two hands as close as conveniently possible, the left being within a few inches from the top of the shaft. Hold the club well home in the palm of the left hand and more in the fingers with the right. The ball should be just opposite the hands; that is, the ball, club, shaft and hand and eye should all be in the same vertical plane and the club, resting lightly on the heel, should be at an exact right angle with the ball's intended direction of flight. Thus the player's hands will be slightly in advance of an imaginary line drawn vertically down the centre of her body. She should stand firm, with her feet about eighteen inches apart, the left toe slightly in advance of the right.

In this posture she should execute the waggle. The ideal waggle consists of a gentle swaying to and fro once or twice only with the club over the ball and in the same vertical plane as the arc which the head of the club ought to describe in the actual stroke. The player should waggle with her wrists only. She should let the club head rest again for a moment behind the ball before making her upward swing, her left elbow slightly squared, her right at an easy angle, and her hands well down about on a level with her belt. Then she should swing her club back to a horizontal position behind the head, never for a second taking her eye off the ball, allowing the body to turn gently with its weight upon the right foot, raising the left heel slightly off the ground, a perfectly natural motion. She should keep the head of her club perfectly steady and let her upward and downward swing be practically one motion.

When the summer girl has learned all these things carefully she may be taught to swim, provided she does not know how. The method is worthy of a moment's notice, however, because it teaches one how to swim without entering the water. This is the way it is done. Take a chair without a back and place a padded cushion on the top. On this the pupil balances herself on her stomach. Then the instructress shows her how to work her hands, and when they are all right her feet, and when the hands and feet can do their part she makes them both work together in proper time. The pupil stretches out straight, from finger tips to toes, palms downward. At the word "one" the hands are quickly turned outward, while the arms are brought around square with the shoulders. At "two" the elbows are close to the sides and the hands are brought together between the chin and breast.

At the word "three" the hands are sent front to the full length of the arm with energy, and not in a purely passive way. The legs should be carried well up under the body and outward as much as possible at every stroke. The toes should be pointed upward toward the shins before each kick. The object of turning the toes up is to get all the advantage possible from them, as it in the stroke that the power is applied with the flat of the soles. The feet ought to be turned out, till the toes are in line with the elbows just before the kick. After a vigorous kick turn the toes downward and close the legs with a snap, again bringing the soles in use. As the heels meet the strain which was put upon the foot to turn the toes down is taken off, and must be put on again after the next kick is made.

When the hands and feet can each do their separate parts they should be made to work together in this fashion: As the hands and arms supply the power, the legs are being brought up for the kick, all at the word "one." The kick is made as the hands meet the chest, and the sweep with the soles continues the rhythm as the hands are brought to the front in the recovery. While the arms are working, the legs are recovering, and vice versa. A half second ought to elapse before the hands are parted.—[New York Herald.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWNS.

The only crown that is likely to be used during the stately functions of the commemoration is the tiara which is familiar to this generation in sketches of the queen when holding a drawing-room. This was manufactured by the state jewelers in 1862 at the personal cost of Her Majesty, and, in general terms, may be said to weigh eight troy ounces. It is a light shell of gold, entirely incrusted with diamonds, and comprises 2,673 brilliants, besides 523 rose diamonds, making an aggregate of 3,196 stones. It is retained in the charge of the sovereign, of whom it is a personal possession, and, to all intents and purposes, never requires any attention. It was specifically devised for use in conjunction with a veil, and, apart from the drawing-rooms, has scarcely been used at all.

This crown was preceded in point of time by a diadem or circlet of gold, choicely bejewelled, which was made for the queen in 1858. The stones used on this occasion, which are wholly diamonds, were in the main Crown jewels, and the diadem will therefore remain the property of the Crown, although the cost of mounting them for the use of Her Majesty was borne out of the privy purse. This diadem is technically known as a circlet, surmounted by the cross paté (whereof the Maltese cross is a decoration variant) and the fleur-de-lis. The general effect of this crown is excellently shown in the current coinage, in which it is half concealed by a veil, which was not worn in the earlier years of the reign, when this form of circlet was in ordinary use; and, indeed, there would seem to be some doubt as to whether the peculiar form of coronet depicted in the present coin issues has ever been adopted by the queen in actual use at all. It was this diadem, and another of a like shape that preceded it, which was used when Her Majesty opened or prorogued Parliament, and also on such occasions as the marriage of the princess royal.

On every occasion on which the queen visited the House of Lords the state crown was taken out of the regalia room in the Tower of London and was borne before her on a cushion. Except for this purpose, the crown has left the tower only on two occasions during the reign—once for repair (some part of the setting having become loosened) and once in order to modify the ermine. The crown has never been actually worn by the queen at any function whatever since the act of coronation sixty years ago, and there is nothing in the episodes of the forthcoming commemoration that will require its removal from the Tower. The state crown was made for the queen by Messrs. Rundell & Bridge (the predecessors of the Garrards, the present holders of the appointment), and its construction is familiar history. It may, however, be interesting at this juncture to say that the estimated value at that time of its stones—comprising 2,783 diamonds, 277 pearls, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds and 4 rubies—was £112,760, apart from the priceless ruby which belonged to Edward the Black Prince and the large sapphire purchased by George IV. In the opinion of competent experts, the stones still have an intrinsic worth of a like sum, even if no account be taken of the value that would attach to their illustrious associations.—[St. James's Gazette.

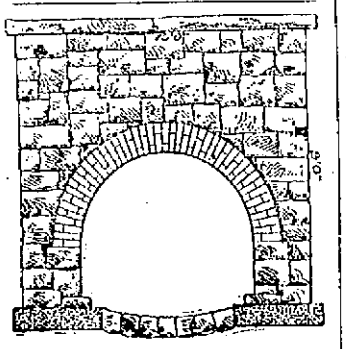
MAKING DIRT ROADS.

Good Drainage the Most Important Requirement.

The Spectator has recently had evidence of the enlightening influence of travel. For years he has had occasion to walk, to drive and to wheel over a certain piece of country road, a piece of road as bad as a combination of mud and sand and soils and loose stones can make a road. Last summer he found this piece of road not only good, but excellent and improving all the time, until in the autumn it was as good a dirt road as any one could want.

The other day the Spectator chanced to meet the overseer of the district the same overseer, by the way, who has had charge for twenty-five years past. "I wish to congratulate you, Mr. Overseer," said the Spectator, "on the good road you have made. It is fine, fine!" The rugged face of the overseer was wreathed in smiles, and his cheeks glowed with pleasure. Then, as he spoke, his look became serious.

"Well, I tell you how it was, Mr. Spectator. Last fall I took a drive down to Blank"—naming a large town sixty miles away and three counties off—"and I seen some roads that made me ashamed of the old mudholes up here, and I says to myself, 'If ever I work the roads of my district again, I will have good roads, too.' So I asked 'em how they did it, and, by George, they tell me that they didn't do nothin' but keep the stones outen the



STONE CULVERT.
[From Good Roads.]

road, keep the sods off, and open up the ditches so as the roads wouldn't wash. And that's all I done this spring, but I kept on a-doin' it, and though we had the worst washes this summer I ever see, the roads in my district have been better than they ever was afore. Next year," he continued, "I mean to tell the town committee that I will take a mile more of road, and don't want no more money than I been gettin."

Now, on this little excursion from home, this honest old farmer had learned the real secret of road-making, and had had the sense to apply it when he resumed work in his district. Water is at once the most destructive and the most beneficial force that the road maker and the road repairer has to contend with and to count on. If it be harnessed, so to speak, it can be made to keep the roads clean and smooth and hard; if it be uncontrolled, it is sure to wash the roads into ruts and make them all but impassable. Drainage is the most essential feature of a road, and in most instances this is simplicity itself.

In the Spectator's experience he has rarely come across a country road maker who did not believe that the sods taken out of the side ditches should be put into the road to be ground up into dust by the wagon wheels, converted into mud by the rains and finally washed back into the ditches again. This process of road repairing does no good at any time, as the road so worked is usually—indeed, in nine cases out of ten—better when the repairer puts his hurtful hand upon it than at any other time.

It is so easy to make a good dirt road and to keep it in order that it seems ever a wonder to the Spectator that in this country, where the people plume themselves upon their ingenuity and adaptability, they should keep on being stupid in this very important matter of road repairing. The Spectator knows from actual experience that in the average country neighborhood the roads can be kept in most excellent order ten months in the year with the money that is now spent on them. If elementary instruction in drainage could be given to the overseers of the roads, then the powers of nature, now only destructive, could be made to do most of the necessary work of road repairing. The spring rains can be made to do the work of road scrapers, and the summer rains will more frequently than not suffice to keep the roads moderately free from dust.

A good dirt road should have a slight crown, so that the water will drain each way from the center to the side ditch, and there should be no intervening strip of sod between the roadway and the ditch. The second requirement is most important, and it is almost universally disregarded. The sod is tougher than dirt, and it also becomes higher. The grass being permitted to grow, its edge forms a ridge which interrupts the drainage, and then, when the rainfall is heavy, there is sure to be a gully above the ditch—a gully which in a little while will extend into the roadway and make it more or less impassable. The crown to a dirt road, or to any road for that matter, should be higher on a grade or hill than on a level stretch. The rainfall on a hillside runs off with greater velocity and therefore does more damage. Therefore it should be diverted from the surface of the road even more quickly at such places than where the grade is level. These few simple engineering principles, it seems to the Spectator, could be inculcated and the rural population relieved of a very heavy burden without any cost whatever in the first instance.—[Outlook.

MORE SEAMEN FOR THE NAVY.

A naval officer of high rank, calling attention to the lack of seamen in the navy, suggests that more men may be obtained by increasing the naval appropriation bill so as to provide outfits for two thousand naval apprentices where now provision is made for only seven hundred and fifty, for when the apprentice force is thus augmented a larger number will be available for service after they have finished their preparatory course.

This is an excellent suggestion. The naval apprentice system of the United States turns out seamen unsurpassed by those of any other navy. But as these young men are in great demand on shore also, they do not re-enlist in sufficient numbers to supply the service with all the sailormen it needs. Hence it is desirable to make a large increase in the apprentice outfit.

The other suggestion—namely, to establish a shipping office for navy seamen on the Bowery or on South street—may be productive of very good results in increasing the number of enlistments. Jack deserves to be sought after rather than to be made to hunt for a recruiting station. —[New York Herald.

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For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 212 Thames street, J. J. Greene, Ticket Agent.

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Steamer Gov. W. Dunnell, Captain Cozier, will leave Commercial wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island at 7 A. M., weather permitting.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, April 25, 1897, trains will leave NEWPORT for BOSTON, Park square, week days, 7:00, 8:50, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. Return, 6:45, 8:15, 10:45 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:00 p. m. MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH GROVE and PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 11:00, a. m., 1:02, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 1:02, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00, a. m., 3:00, 6:00 p. m. CAPE COD, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 3:00, 6:00 p. m. FITCHBURG and STATIONS ON SOUTHERN DIVISION, 11:00 a. m., 8:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, OAK BLUFFS and NANTUCKET, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. Return 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:15, 5:30, 8:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, Park square, 11:00 a. m., 7:00 p. m., return 8:20 a. m., 12:15, 8:00 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 11:00 a. m., 7:00 p. m., return, 9:30 a. m., 5:30 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH GROVE, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEIR VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 11:00 a. m., 7:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 11:00 a. m.

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On and after June 1, 1897, steamer Conanicut will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN.	LEAVE NEWPORT.
6:15 A. M.	6:15 A. M.
8:15 "	8:30 "
10:00 "	10:30 "
11:15 "	12:45 "
12:55 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
2:15 "	3:00 "
3:45 "	4:30 "
5:00 "	5:30 "
6:00 "	6:30 "
SUNDAYS.	
8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
5:30 "	6:00 "

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." June 1, 1897.

LEAVE	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	7 10	10 00	1 20	4 20	*7 10	*11 15	
Providence, arr.,	8 55	11 57	3 14	6 05	*8 51	....	
Boston, "	10 10	1 15	4 30	7 25	12 10	....	
New York, "	2 00	4 30	7 30	11 00	11	7 00	
	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	A M	
LEAVE	Night	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	
New York,	*12 01	....	5 00	10 01	1 02	5 00	
Boston,	12 01	6 15	10 05	1 00	5 15	7 00	
Providence,	1 35	8 03	11 13	2 13	6 00	8 17	
Newport, arr.,	6 55	9 15	1 00	1 02	7 00	10 35	
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	

*Daily.

‖ Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:10 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:37 A. M.; Washington, 10:12 A. M.

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A tin roof is as good as any other roof. Tin gutters are all right; they, as well as the tin roof, will last for many years if you give them a coat of paint once in a while. But you must put on the best material; it is the cheapest in the end.

WHAT TO USE.

Prince's metallic or mineral brown is the best roofing paint made. It has no sediment in it; will not scale, crack, chalk or fade. The genuine has a double label on every package. Do not take the one-label packages, they are all imitations. Most of them contain enough sulphur to destroy any tin roof in six months to a year. We have the genuine article—we handle no other. It costs no more than the poorer grade and is sure to give satisfaction. REMEMBER THE TWO LABELS. You can get it at 60 THIRD ST.

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75c. less than red ash and fully as good.

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California Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Island Berries and Hothouse Grapes.

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At 75c. each.

New lot of Shirt Waist Sets, sterling silver, 75c.

Accommodation Belts,

Will fit anybody, white kid with covered buckles, only 50c.

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Having permanently located my business at

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I desire a share of public patronage. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of goods, such as switches, wigs, curls, bangs and puffs, all of the best imported stock. Hair goods made to order. Also ladies' toilet articles in great variety. Special attention paid to dressing, shampooing and curling ladies' and children's hair and bangs.

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For the coming season you are cordially invited to examine our very large and complete stock of fine Pianos which we offer on most favorable terms. We have STEINWAY, HARDMAN, GABLER, WEBER and other first class makes in GRANDS and UPRIGHTS. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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138 Thames Street.

SONGS AND RECITATIONS.

Annual Commencement Exercises of the Hazard Memorial School.

The Commencement exercises as they were called, or, perhaps better, the annual exhibition by the pupils of the Hazard Memorial school took place last night in the Opera House. The weather during the early evening was very wet and discouraging, but it did not appear to have any effect on the school children, for they were out in full force, looking bright and pleasant; so were their friends, and the house was filled.

The program, though apparently a long one, was so well arranged and carried out that the exercises were over at a very reasonable hour. There were many bright things during the evening, and they were all well received, but the heartiest applause was given before the curtain went up. It was caused by Rev. James Coyle of St. Mary's Church, Taunton, walking down the aisle. It was the first time since Father Coyle left St. Joseph's that his old parishioners have had a chance to show that he is still as dear to them as ever, and they did it. Among the other priests present were Fathers T. P. Grace and J. F. Sullivan of Providence, Father Roach of Taunton, Father O'Connor of Pawtucket and the local priests.

The program was opened by all the girls of the school singing "Come to our Festive Hall," Misses Julia and Sadie Adams following in a well-executed piano duet. Then the littlest girls sang "Chickadees," and acted cunning. The smallest boys gave a recitation, "Just out of Dresses." They were arrayed in semi-military suits, and looked pretty. The junior boys, eighteen strong, under Captain Heuen, went through a military drill with considerable precision, and showed the effect of good training, but the little captain was the best. Little Mamie Walsh gave a short recitation, "Hail Mary," which pleased. Miss Bertha Schoeneman followed in a very well-rendered piano solo, and the primary girls gave a song, "Won't You Play House with Me?" which was so well acted that little attention was paid to the singing.

Miss Sullivan and twenty-five others of the senior girls appeared in a recitation, "Music on the Rappahannock," which included a very well-executed drill and march with swords. Little Nellie Burke came next, with a Spanish dance, which suited everybody. Gertrude Sheldon and Mattie Appeles followed in a piano duet, "Ben Hur," with Master Greene accompanying on the violin; the combination was very pleasing.

Next came twenty-six of the intermediate girls in a parasol drill. They wore different-colored dresses, and looked picturesque, and drilled exceedingly well. The intermediate boys, twenty-one strong, followed in a song, "Chinamen." They were arrayed in Chinese costumes, wore pigtails, and received as much applause as the girls.

Little Hannah Boldt gave a short but very pleasing recitation, called "Flo's Letter," followed by a piano solo, "Il Trovatore," very well rendered by Miss Annie Callahan. Miss Jennie Sullivan gave a song, "Only Me," which was well filled out by an appropriate tableau. Nellie Corcoran, Bessie O'Hearne and Mary Dunn, three little girls, showed that they could play a piano trio skilfully, while Johnnie and Willie Greene gave a well-executed sketch, called "Taking Care of Grandma."

The primary boys followed with a recitation called "Advice to Papas and Mammas." Miss Etta B. Melville, who accompanied the singing for the sixth year, with her accustomed skill, gave a piano solo, "La Somnambula," and the senior girls came next in some pretty posturing, which seemed to please everybody. The last number was a duet, "Ye Merry Birds," by Lizzie Tubley and Katie Harrigan.

The program as a whole was an improvement over its predecessors, and showed the result of careful, conscientious training by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who not only taught their scholars well but succeeded in getting appropriate and short pieces for songs and recitations.

NEWPORT'S FIRST FIESTA.

The fiesta given under the direction of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the First Presbyterian Church in the chapel last evening was fairly well attended, notwithstanding the heavy rain. The entertainment was arranged by Miss Marie Bryer and Miss Abbie Murray, and consisted of a pleasing program of music and readings, including vocal selections by Miss Edith Craig, Miss Wallner and Miss Bleisel; piano selections by Miss Graham, and recitations by Miss Grace Neff and Miss Helen Stoddard. Mr. Thomas A. Spencer, organist of the church, was the accompanist for the vocal numbers. During the afternoon and evening there was a sale of aprons which had been made for the occasion, and of cake, candy, ice cream and strawberries, from which with the proceeds of the entertainment the organ fund will be considerably augmented.

SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Action Against the City on Account of the Bobrick Desks Dismissed.

Mayor Boyle has received the following letter:

Boston, June 8, 1897.

Mayor of Newport,
Newport, R. I.

Dear Sir: In accordance with an agreement entered into between G. A. Bobrick and the Chandler Adjustable Chair and Desk Company, we have caused to be dismissed the bill of complaint brought against the City of Newport for the purchase recently made by the City of Newport of school desks and chairs from G. A. Bobrick, and we agree not to hold the City of Newport liable for any desks purchased of G. A. Bobrick on orders now pending or given during the year 1897. This is without prejudice to the right of the Chandler company against the City of Newport for any infringing chairs which may be purchased at any time hereafter.

Yours truly,
FISH, RICHARDSON & STORROW.

This is the firm of lawyers which announced some time since that they would bring suit against the city for the Chandler company. Mr. Thus, who supplied the Bobrick desks, said the threat of a suit was only a bluff, and the above letter shows that it could not have been much more.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Max Agassiz is here for the summer.

—T. P. Crowley has put in a new shaft for his hoisting engine at the shipyard.

—Colonel J. McPherson Creighton and family are spending the summer at Princeton, Mass.

—Mr. Franklin A. Plummer of New York has been visiting Mr. T. Sandford Beattie at "Beaulieu."

—Mr. P. J. Galvin, who spent the winter at Hot Springs, Ark., arrived home last night, much improved in health.

—Pitcher Hawley of the local team stopped a runaway horse on Thames street this morning. There was no damage.

—City Sergeant Westcott went to Providence yesterday to serve a notice on the executor of the Morgan estate. He did not find him.

—DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. George Tiffany her villa on the corner of Narragansett avenue and Clay street to Mrs. W. R. Garrison of New York, for the season.

—The members of the Brockton base ball club are at the Perry House. Other arrivals there include H. L. Pratt, J. K. Blanchard, New York; Joseph Ames, Tiverton; R. A. Noonan, Boston; N. F. Cobb, Rockland, Me.

—Little mackerel are said to be numerous, even inside the Dumplings, and a good fisherman reports that a whale lately cavorted about between Gull rock and the breakwater light. Whale stories are becoming numerous.

—Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Hopkins of Philadelphia came here on Mrs. Fell's yacht May. They have taken the G. G. King cottage on Halidon hill, and Dr. Hopkins will probably have a yacht of some kind, as the King cottage has a wharf in the harbor.

—The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union made their annual visit to the City Asylum yesterday. Despite the disagreeable weather more than twenty ladies were present, carrying cake, confectionery, fruit and flowers for the inmates, besides good literature. Interesting exercises were held in the chapel, short addresses being given by Mrs. G. E. Brightman and Mrs. B. G. Boardman, followed by remarks by Mrs. C. Hazard, president of the Union. Music was furnished by Mrs. Crandall and Mrs. Hartwig, and solos were rendered by Miss Gosling.

SHORT WARS.

The war between Turkey and Greece lasted three weeks. The war between Japan and China lasted six months. The French declared war against Germany in July and Sedan fell in the following September. Austria was brought to her knees in six weeks after the outbreak of hostilities with Prussia in 1866. The Danes in their war against Prussia and Austria in 1864 held out about six months. Servia declared war on Turkey July 2, 1867, and begged the powers to "mediate" fifty-three days later. Russia declared war on Turkey April 24, 1877, and December 12 the Porte requested the mediation of the powers. The South and Central American wars during the past quarter century have for the most part been short, and even the Crimean war, which took place over forty years ago, lasted but about two years. Reckoning since the Crimean war, therefore, no contest between civilized communities has lasted a year, the one great exception being our own civil war, which lasted four years. There were special reasons in the case of the war between the states for its long continuance, such as the utter lack of preparation on both sides, the great resources of the opposing sections and the bitterness of the struggle. The American civil war simply forms one exception to the modern rule of short, been a warm sentiment called forth in behalf of the improvement of these costly, sharp, decisive conflicts.—[Springfield Republican.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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RAIN AND WET GROUNDS.

No Games Played Yesterday in the New England League.

Yesterday's Games.

Rain—No Games.

New England League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Percent.
Newport	20	10	1	.667
Brockton	18	11	1	.621
Pawtucket	17	12	2	.586
New Bedford	16	15	0	.516
Fall River	10	19	0	.345
Taunton	9	23	0	.281

Today's Games.

Brockton at Newport, Pawtucket at Taunton, Fall River at New Bedford.

No game was played in the New England League series yesterday, because of the rain and wet grounds. Only two of the National League games were played, rain or wet grounds preventing the others. Baltimore defeated Cleveland, 11 to 3, and Washington won from St. Louis, 6 to 0. Of the Eastern League games only that between Buffalo and Springfield was played, the former winning by a score of 4 to 2.

The Boston Herald announces that Delehanty has been signed and Stephenson released by Newport. It also announces that Birmingham has been re-signed by Fall River and that Connor was to play there. It looks as though the Boston Herald is a poor place to look for reliable base ball news. Incidentally it may be said that neither President Murnane nor Secretary Morse have in their papers given a report of what was done at the recent league meeting in Taunton.

Manager Irwin is determined to have a good club in Taunton. He tried to get Pitcher Friel, late of Providence, but that player had signed with the Cortland, N. Y., club. He has, however, made a hit in securing Frank Sexton, who pitched for the Brown University nine when Fred Tenney was the catcher several years ago, and was with Newport two years ago. Sexton is a good fielder and hard hitter, as well as a strong and skilful pitcher. Manager Irwin has released Pitcher Hall. Now that Taunton has Sexton it remains to be seen whether the umpires will make him pitch from the plate. If they do he will probably not pitch the ball people think he can pitch.

It is stated that Lauder, the Brown University third baseman, may play with Boston this season. He has had offers from several big league clubs.

SOUSA'S BAND.

Newport is fortunate in being included in the vast circuit which Sousa and his band are making throughout the country. His tour includes two hundred and fifty-nine concerts, in one hundred and ninety-four cities and towns, covering over twenty-one thousand miles from ocean to ocean, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence. John Philip Sousa is known as the "March King," and his compositions are played by all the bands and orchestras, strummed on all the pianos, tinkled on all the banjos, the mandolins, the zithers, the hand organs, danced by the devotees of Terpsichore, and hummed and sung by the street gamins more generally than is the music of any composer of his time.

His organization includes the musicians who made the band one of the popular features of the World's Fair, and pleased thousands at Manhattan Beach. His soloists are Miss Elizabeth Northrop, soprano; Miss Martina Johnstone, violinist; Arthur Pryor, trombone, and Franz Hell, flugelhorn. The program will include every variety of music, with the merriest of marches and the most amusing plantation dances, and lively airs as encores. The concert will be given at the Opera House next Monday evening.

THE UNUSUALLY COLD WEATHER.

The series of June cool waves passing over British America and the northern sections of the United States have assumed more than usual importance this year. For several days the mercury has sunk below the freezing point near the crest of the wave in which New York and her sister cities are shivering. On Monday light snow fell in New Jersey, and Tuesday the abnormal cold (which reached a minimum of 30 degrees Fahrenheit in northwestern Ontario) was felt over the whole lake region and the St. Lawrence valley, and thence as far south as Tennessee and North Carolina. At New York the lowest officially recorded temperature was 50 degrees. And to find a lower record in June it will be necessary to go back to June 4, 1881, when the government reported a minimum of 48 degrees at New York.

The cool waves crossing the country from west to east are not, however, responsible for all of our present cold and uncanny weather. The Atlantic ocean north of the parallel of New York is now unusually cold for this period of the year—a condition due in part to the unusually large number of icebergs and icefields which have been drifting since January from the Arctic seas into the region around Newfoundland, and partly to the recent prevalence of northwesterly winds. On Monday and Tuesday the atmospheric pressure was low along the slopes of the Alleghanies, while on the Atlantic north of the Gulf stream it was unusually high, and consequently the cold, damp air from the ocean pressed heavily in upon the Middle Atlantic and New England states, causing brisk easterly winds on all the coasts from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, Me. As a flow of cold air from the Northwest toward this section has been simultaneously going on, the Atlantic seaboard has been thus between two cold waves.

But the apparent collapse of the summer at its very opening must not be regarded as foreshadowing necessarily a cool season. The phenomenal cold in the first half of June, 1881, which extended from the lakes to Maine and thence southward to North Carolina, was not followed by a cool season; it merely indicated a retardation of summer. In 1881 the mean temperature of June proved at New York to be fully up to the normal (64 degrees); in July it was 73 degrees, the normal being 74; August was, on the whole, one degree warmer than usual, the mean being 73, and September was six degrees warmer than the month normally is, having maintained throughout an extraordinary average heat of 72 degrees. As a whole, the season that began so unpromisingly was exceptionally hot. It is true that in 1881 the sun's energy was increasing quite rapidly, and seven hundred and thirty spots, many of them large, were observed upon its surface, whereas in 1897 its energy is at a standstill and its surface but little perturbed. Nevertheless, the comparison should suffice to dispel any hastily formed conclusion that the present cold presages a phenomenally cool summer. The most plausible and practical inference to be drawn from the present meteorological conditions is that the warm season will be rather late in developing its strength over the Northwest, the lake region, the central West, the Middle states and New England, but that after the close of June its normal temperature in these sections will be fully maintained far into September.

Our summer heat is, in fact, the product of two great agencies of equal potency—the direct solar radiation and the water vapor distributed over the continent by the winds blowing from the sea into the interior. It is too early in the season for the latter to get in its work. But after the sun reaches, on the 21st, the limit of his annual northward movement, and the rich southerly winds begin to spread their ocean vapor over the whole country from the Gulf coast to the Dominion, the illusion of a temperature-deficit will probably vanish.

Doubtless recent frosts have been injurious to the crops. Fortunately, however, the cloudiness which has prevailed generally in the districts overrun by the cold waves has served to restrict the areas in which "killing" frosts have occurred.—[New York Herald.

THE KANSAS POULTRY INDUSTRY.

Secretary Coburn of the State Department of Agriculture has issued a special report on the poultry and egg industry of Kansas. The product for 1896 amounted to $3,668,815, a sum sufficient to pay all the state and city taxes of the preceding year and leave a surplus of $175,600. No field crops, with the exception of wheat, corn and hay, equalled in value the poultry industry. The yield from poultry was 95 per cent greater than the same year's output of lead and zinc mines of the state, and 25 per cent greater than the total paid for teachers' wages and school supervision. In fact, the poultry came within fourteen per cent of paying the entire cost of the public schools. The poultry product was ten per cent greater in value than the potato crop, and within twenty-three per cent of the value of all the coal mined in the state for the preceding year. The average value of poultry and eggs sold annually in the state for the past five years was $1,333,593.—[Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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Of your house now, and it will be ready for you when the winter comes.

R. W. CURRY, BUILDER,

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AUCTION SALES.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

BUILDINGS

At auction, Monday, June 14,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The buildings on the northwest corner of Gibbs avenue and Catherine street, to be moved off or torn down by July 1, 1897. Great chance for a home and can be moved off.

Sole Agent for Newport and Vicinity

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IDEAL DEERING MOWER,
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